

# THE PRESIDENTIAL SLATES AND THE PEOPLE

## Daily Worker

Reentered as second class matter Oct. 22, 1947, at the postoffice at New York, N. Y., under the act of March 3, 1879

Vol. XXIX, No. 151  
(8 Pages)

New York, Tuesday, July 29, 1952  
Price 10 Cents

### Peking Charges New Truce Stall Bares Spread-War Plot

TOKYO, July 28.—Gen. Mark Clark's negotiators were accused today, in a Peking radio broadcast, of seeking to wreck Korean armistice negotiations by announcing a seven-day recess in the talks at Panmunjom. Peking Radio declared Maj. Gen. William K. Harrison, in staging a walkout Saturday at the truce talks, revealed he had come to the meeting with "the plan of breaking up the negotiations and running away from the conference table." It said Harrison was operating under orders from Washington which directed "this latest show of impudence" to stall the talks and "extend the war."

### 1,200 AT BRITISH RALLY HIT 20-YEAR NELSON SENTENCE

LONDON, July 28.—Twelve hundred men and women protested the savage 20-year sentence given Steve Nelson in Pittsburgh, Pa., at a mass meeting in Essex near London last night. The crowd sent a wire of solidarity to Nelson and another cable to Gov. John S. Fine of Pennsylvania demanding Nelson's immediate release.

"We remember Sacco and Vanzetti," said a resolution adopted at the meeting.

### William Z. Foster Writes On THE BIG PARTY CONVENTIONS AND THE FIGHT FOR PEACE

— See Page 4 —

### Schneiderman Tells Jury How CP Conducts Struggle

By AL RICHMOND

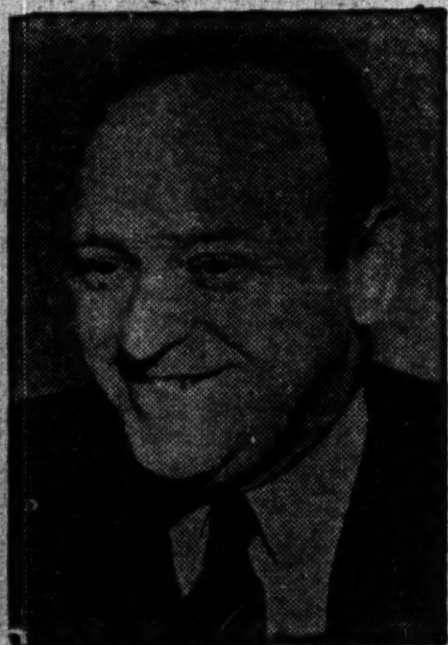
LOS ANGELES, July 28.—William Schneiderman, California state chairman of the Communist Party and one of the 14 Smith Act defendants, defended in court the teachings and activities to which he has devoted his life. Representing himself in the current trial, Schneiderman delivered his own summation to the jury—a comprehensive exposition of the theory and practice of the Communist party.

"The issue in this trial," he said, "is not whether the Communist Party said the right thing or the popular thing, but whether it has the right to advocate its interpretation of Marxism-Leninism, as contained in the party's constitution, and as shown in the party's activities, which we contend are an application of Marxism-Leninism."

Schneiderman likened prosecution use of isolated and out of context excerpts from Marxist works to the story of the blind men who encountered an elephant for the first time, and tried to ascertain what it was like by feeling a portion of it.

He who felt the ear thought the elephant was like a giant leaf, and he who felt the tail thought it was like a rope.

"The prosecution is asking you to believe that an elephant is like



SCHNEIDERMAN

a leaf," he told the jury.

He dealt extensively with Communist practice, as the tangible application of Marxist theory, and developed the relationship between the party's immediate struggles and its ultimate aim—socialism.

There were two reasons, he said, why Communists fight for immediate social improvements.

• Such improvements can be won, and as a party composed of, and representing, workers, it knows these improvements benefit its members.

• The people, through their own experience in such struggles, will learn the need for socialism as the full solution of their problems.

The prosecution has charged that the party's immediate demands were pretension, a false front, behind which the alleged

(Continued on Page 6)

#### An Editorial

IN PONDERING OVER the results of the two major party conventions, the people would do well, as a starter, to study the feelings of Wall Street.

By and large, the press of the country—speaking for big business—is, as usual, for a Republican Party victory in November. The reactionary, war-minded and fascist-minded ticket of Eisenhower and Nixon suits Wall Street to a T. The big money boys prefer the Republican Party to the Democratic Party, needs the support of labor and Negro voters and therefore makes vote-getting gestures in their direction which Wall Street would rather dispense with.

But these papers, which speak for Big Business, are unable to conceal their complete satisfaction with the outcome of the Democratic Convention. While in the main they still plug for Eisenhower and Nixon, they fall all over themselves with praise for Governor Stevenson and Senator Sparkman.

"As a newspaper that is emphatically and enthusiastically in favor of General Eisenhower's election to the Presidency of the United States," writes the powerful New York Times, "we can and do find satisfaction in the nomination of Governor Stevenson."

Why? Because Big Business, for which the Times speaks, and which pulls the strings on both parties, wanted above else to eliminate even a demagogic fight over Wall Street's war program.

"Of that we now need have no fear," says the Times smugly, "for Eisenhower and Stevenson both have the character and the understanding that would make such a destructively divisive campaign impossible."

In fact, the Times is hard put to explain why it prefers the Eisenhower-Nixon ticket over the conservative Stevenson ticket. It can find only two reasons: one, that the Democratic Party has been too long in power and hence has given way to corruption; and two, that Eisenhower is more personally involved in the war plans in Western Europe.

If Big Business is supremely happy over the outcome of the Democratic Convention, how then can the people feel? For the people and Big Business want exactly the opposite things. Where Wall Street seeks war-profits and war, the people want peace. Where Wall Street seeks to

(Continued on Page 5)

### Negro Demo, GOP Leaders Assail Retreat on Rights

By JOHN HUDSON JONES

Two Negro leaders, one a Democrat and the other a Republican, admitted yesterday that the conventions of both these parties betrayed the civil rights struggle of the Negro people. The admissions were made by Councilman Earl Brown, Democrat, and Harold Burton, Harlem Republican, at a "Sound-Off" luncheon yesterday at the Hotel Theresa sponsored by the Greater New York Urban League.

In contrast, Earl B. Dickerson, Chicago attorney, gave the Progressive Party platform for unconditional civil rights for Negroes and other minorities.

Brown, who opened his talk by rebaiting Dickerson and the Progressive Party, declared that a Southerner was put in the Vice-Presidential spot to keep Eisenhower from making inroads in the South.

Brown stated, "I am dissatisfied with the Democratic platform on civil rights but I am going to support my democratic ticket."

Burton, who has been under severe criticism for what has been charged was a "sell-out" when he refused to introduce a strong civil rights resolution in Chicago, de-

(Continued on Page 6)

### US Beats USSR 5—Cuts Overall Lead to 86 Pts.

HELSINKI, Finland, July 28.—

The towering United States basketball team, turning on its top form, won a 86-58 victory over the Soviet team, champions of Europe, today, and other U. S. athletes picked up three first place gold medals, including a 1-2-3 sweep in men's springboard diving, and two yachting victories, as the Olympics went into their final week.

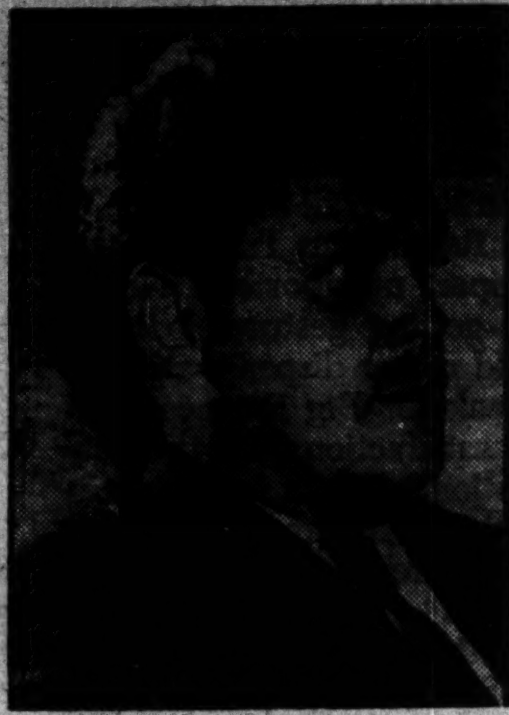
In all, the US picked up 49 points today to 6 for the Soviet Union, which left the USSR leading 511 to 425 without counting some fencing results still to come. There are five more days of com-

(Continued on Page 6)

### Southern Negroes Pledge: Moore's Death Not in Vain

See Page 6

# PAMPHLET IN MEXICO HITS FBI SEIZURE OF HALL



GUS HALL

MEXICO CITY, July 28.—The case of Gus Hall—the seizure of the Communist leader last October by Mexican police acting under instructions of the FBI—has come before the Mexican public again. This time it is in the form of a newly published Spanish language pamphlet, entitled: "In Defense of the Sovereignty of Mexico."

The pamphlet's introduction tells the story of Hall's seizure, which aroused widespread protests in Mexico, and then presents various documents. Among them is the protest statement published in the Mexican press and signed by more than 100 noted writers, artists, educators, scientists, political figures, trade union leaders, etc.

The pamphlet also reprints an article by the distinguished con-

servative lawyer, Eduardo Pallares, denouncing the outrage against Hall. The article originally appeared in the leading newspaper, El Universal.

A large part of the pamphlet is devoted to extracts from the speeches made at an overflow protest meeting on the Hall case.

The speakers quoted are General Heriberto Jara, ex-Secretary of the Navy, former president of the government party, and international Stalin peace prize winner; Vicente Lombardo Toledano, president of the Confederation of Latin American Workers and Presidential candidate of the Popular and Communist Parties; General Celestino Gasca, leader of the largest democratic opposition party, the Federation of People's Parties; General Octavio Vajar

Vazquez, ex-Secretary of Education and vice-president of the Popular Party; Reyes Fuentes Garcia, member of the Political Commission of the Communist Party; Fernando Benitez, noted editor and dramatist; and Prof. Eli de Cortari of the School of Philosophy and Letters of the National University.

The pamphlet is published by the organizing commission for a committee in defense of human rights. Listed as members of the organizing commission are General Jara; world-famous painter Diego Rivera; Maria Teresa Punte, former woman judge; Jesus Guerrero Galvan, noted artist; Carmen Otero Gama, lawyer; and Joaquin Macgregor of the School of Philosophy and Letters of the National University.



DIEGO RIVERA

## Admit Seamen Screened Off Ships for Unionism

SAN FRANCISCO, July 28.—Reluctant admission that "union activities" constitute one of the criteria uses in government "screening" of seamen was drawn from Coast Guard Commander Claude H. Broach last week in Federal Judge Edward P. Murphy's Court.

This came out during trial of a suit being brought against the government, shipowners, and the Coast Guard by seven members of the Marine Cooks & Stewards Union. The seven charge the screening program unconstitutional deprives them of their right to employment.

Broach, under cross-examination by Atty. George Andersen, agreed records on union activities do show up in Coast Guard screening files. He insisted; however, he "strives" to separate union activities from "other activities which might be considered Communist."

Such charges, he explained might originate with reports a seaman was "agitating" the crew and was considered a Communist. But if an appeal can demonstrate that the allegation was made around legitimate union grievances, insisted Broach, that "can certainly satisfy me—I can separate the two."

### NO DIRECT CONTACT

Anderson also drew from Broach that fact that the Coast Guard in screening seamen has no direct contact with informers, but merely receives information from various government agencies. Such information is graded as to "disagree of reliability." The Coast Guard then evaluates the material.

The "degree of reliability," specified by Broach are:

- Known reliability.
- Sources who have given reliable information in the past.
- Reliability unknown.
- Unknown sources (anonymous letters, etc.).

Sources of these reports include the Federal Bureau of Investigation, Immigration Service, customs office and the armed forces. These reports, Andersen observed, were merely a summary of "what somebody said somebody said about somebody else." Broach conceded this was "true in certain cases."

Broach also admitted having heard of at least one instance in which ambiguity of evidence resulted in an entire case being built up around a seaman who subsequently turned out to be the wrong man.

Concerning the nature of screening appeals, Broach agreed the burden of proof in such appeal "in fact and in effect" rested with the screened seamen. In such appeals, he conceded, seamen were not shown the facts filed against them, or informed of witnesses, or sources of information.

Broach further agreed that the

Coast Guard would in fact be unable to produce witnesses for cross-examination, since names of such witnesses were not known even to the appeals board.

Any seaman appealing to Washington, Broach testified, would have to go at his own expense. Furthermore, the verdict of the appeals board could still be overruled by the Commandant of the Coast Guard.

Andersen blasted the contention of Justice Department Atty. Donald B. MacGuineas that seamen had greater opportunity than others to commit sabotage "24 hours a day."

Under cross-examination Broach admitted teamsters, florists, wire messengers, or passengers had virtually the same access to most passenger and cargo ships as seamen.

## HE SUPPLIES 'INFORMATION'—WHOLESALE

By RICHARD O. BOYER

Harvey Matusow the go-getter informer who intends to get in on the ground floor and grow with an expanding industry, admitted Wednesday at the Foley Square thought-control trial that he did his business in wholesale lots, turning in as many as 500 names at one time to the FBI.

Young Matusow is the protagonist of a peculiar American "success" story which sheds some light upon the time in which we live. Not long ago he drifted from one small job to another; from bill collector to bartender to taxi driver, a shiftless discouraged young man who had yet to find his natural bent. Today he owns his own car, has plenty of spending money, is handsomely dressed and has every luxury but a good conscience.

He is steadily advancing in an industry that gives indication of branching out into new and untapped fields—that of sending thousands of Americans to prison or into unemployment for their

beliefs.

In FBI circles Matusow must be well regarded as a kind of junior spy from whom great things can be expected. Without benefit of much understanding, without a high placed position in the Communist Party to betray, he has nevertheless risen over these handicaps by hard work and sound principles of salesmanship. He doesn't just betray those he happens to meet. He goes and gets the business. He doesn't wait until the prospect comes to him. He goes to the prospect. Disguising himself as an honest man, he addresses meetings and gets his prospects to sign up—to sign their names and addresses to petitions for peace and other forms which he then turns over to the FBI.

Matusow denied on cross-examination that he would "do anything for a buck." It is possible that he might ask more. Even on the witness stand he has all the mannerisms of the young executive. He testifies with the brisk, clipped ac-

cents of one dictating to a secretary. Sometimes he seems to feel that he is behind a glass topped desk and then he rears back, places pudgy hands over a burgeoning middle and regards the ceiling, rapidly blinking his eyes as he searches for the exact phrase.

Matusow is proud of his profession, proud, too, of the fact that he is assistant to the editor—and he only 26—of "Counterattack," a publication devoted to the profitable business of forcing people from jobs and professions because they believe in peace and socialism.

He apparently regards the normal rules of honesty as a kind of old-fashioned and, rather laughable nonsense. When he testified he had handed in hundreds of names to the FBI, he apparently felt no shame. Rather he had the attitude of one who should be presented with a silver loving cup for the junior executive most likely to succeed.

Electric Manufacturing Corp., a Mellon-Rockefeller enterprise. His law firm is paid by both these anti-labor outfits while he denies bail to Nelson in his capacity as District Attorney.

The D. A.'s office has no such animus against racketeers, however. Underworld characters have no difficulty in getting out on bail in Pittsburgh while they are appealing convictions and sentences.

The anti-bail brief was presented to the Superior Court by William Cercone, the ranting, redbaiting Assistant District Attorney, who prosecuted Nelson.

Cercone is the nephew and mouthpiece of the witchhunting Judge Michael A. Musmanno who raided Pittsburgh Communist headquarters two years ago and filed the frameup charges against Nelson and later testified against him.

Musmanno's nephew's brief is a long tirade against the former steel worker and carpenter, who defended his Party and the cause of Peace so ably and bravely last winter.

Nelson's demand for bail is based on the fact that he has obvious grounds for appeal. His right to a fair trial had been shamelessly denied by the tried judge, Harry M. Montgomery, a leader of the "Americans Battling Communism" group.

One of Judge Montgomery's grossest errors was his refusal to disqualify himself as hopelessly prejudiced. The judge had helped to finance the stoolpigeon witness Matt Cvetic, a labor spy, from the funds of the "Americans Battling Communism" group. And Nelson had demanded that the judge step out of the case as biased and unfit.

## ANATOMY OF A STOOLPIGEON

LOS ANGELES, July 28.—With passionate and withering scorn, Defense Atty. Leo Branton Jr. dissected a stoolpigeon for the Smith Act trial jury here.

The youthful Negro attorney first touched on the species in general, as an historic phenomenon, and then, using the language like a scalpel, he opened up a typical specimen that appeared in this trial, Daniel J. Scarletto.

Branton was the third defense attorney to make a summary argument to the jury trying 14 California Communists charged with conspiracy to violate the Smith Act.

His predecessors had dealt with broad constitutional questions and the laws of evidence as they applied in this case.

Branton cited past history where

### DEFENSE COUNSEL FOR CALIF. 15 SHOWS HOW INFORMERS OPERATE

"the spy and the informer was the counterpart of intolerance."

It was so in ancient Rome when informers helped feed Christians to the lions. It was so in the Spanish inquisition, and when the "witches" were put to death in Salem, and when brave men and women were betrayed during the days of the "underground railroad."

#### 'HORRIBLE TRAITS'

"During the days of the Alien and Sedition acts this country was literally carvelling with the vermin who today are given the sophisticated name of confidential informers," he said.

He read of the Talmudic lore

of the Jewish people which regarded the informer as the basest of all criminals and sinners. He read from the Encyclopedia Britannica which summarized history's contempt for the stoolpigeon.

And then he came to Scarletto, and when he finished with what was left of him, he apologized to the jury for having taken so long.

"But," he explained, "within this one witness there is exemplified all the horrible traits you might find in the other witnesses."

Carefully documenting his argument, he charged that Scarletto was a man who would betray any confidence, and tell any

tale to please his employers in the FBI.

#### LYING LAWBREAKER

There were what Branton termed the "obvious perjuries." Like, when Scarletto placed defendant Rose Chemin Kusnitz at a meeting, and even recited what she was supposed to have said—only the alleged meeting took place when Mrs. Kusnitz was lodged in the county jail, unable to meet the high bail set after her arrest in this case.

All morning, referring to the record, he cited other inconsistencies, contradictions and falsehoods in Scarletto's testimony.

There was Scarletto's relationship with a Mrs. Todd, an elderly woman who regarded him as a son, to whose house he came to

(Continued on Page 4)

# Soviet Union Honors a Great American Writer

The complete works of Theodore Dreiser are being published in the Soviet Union in an edition of 75,000 copies it was announced last week by Moscow Radio. This will be the first complete edition in the world of Dreiser's books which include the following:

Sister Carrie, Jennie Gerhardt, The Genius, The Titan, The Financier, The Stoic, An American Tragedy, The Bulwark, Hoosier Holiday, A Book About Myself, Hand of the Potter, Free and Other Stories, Twelve Men, A Gallery of Women, Color of a Great City, A Traveler at Forty.

Also Plays of the Natural and Supernatural, Hey Rub-A-Dub-Dub, Moods-Cadenced and Declaimed, Dreiser Looks at Russia, The Aspirant, My City, Fine Furniture, Dawn, Tragic America, America Is Worth Saving.

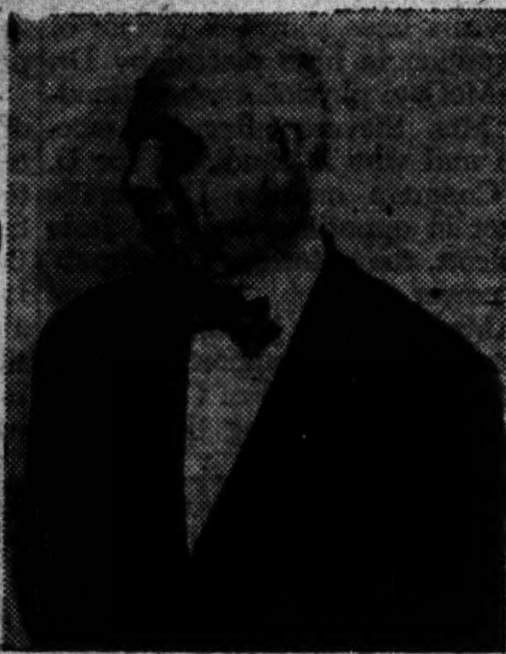
Dreiser's books are extremely popular in the USSR. In recent years 17 of his works were published in the Soviet Union in 38 editions totalling nearly 500,000 copies. They have been translated not only into Russian but into most of the other languages of the peoples of the USSR.

Sister Carrie was published in the Lithuanian language in 1941.

Color of a Great City was published in the Georgian language.

Dreiser's short stories were published in Ukrainian and in the Uzbek language.

It is significant that even during the war against Hitler fascism the State Literray Publishing House (Moscow) published Dreiser's The



THEODORE DREISER

Financier in an edition of 25,000 copies.

The Moscow journalist M. Ostrovsky once said that "to the Soviet reading public, Dreiser was not only one of America's most talented writers but also an old friend of the Soviet Union."

"When news of his death reached us," Ostrovsky said, "the Central Library of Foreign Literature wanted to arrange in exhibit of his books, but all available copies were loaned out to readers."

"We seldom ever have any of his work on our shelves, the library told me. They are always reserved in advance, and the largest number of his admirers were found among Soviet students and engineers. At our branch libraries in Moscow, the Stalin auto plant, the ball bearing, electrical equipment

and other plants, subscribers reserve Dreiser's books several weeks in advance."

In a reading hall where books are not issued to subscribers, Ostrovsky did find an exhibit of Dreiser's works in Russian, English, French, Italian and other languages. There he found Red Army Lieutenant Vassili Prokhorov reading 'An American Tragedy' in English. The lieutenant said: "We appreciate Dreiser as an old friend of the Soviet Union. I remember, for instance, during the war when I was editor of a regimental paper, I quoted Dreiser in an issue dedicated to Lenin's death. Dreiser's statement was something like this: 'The Russian people freed by Lenin will never permit anyone to convert them into slaves again. They will fight, inspired by Lenin's spirit.'"

Dreiser (Ostrovsky pointed out), "with the deep insight of a true artist, saw the cultural and economic progress of the USSR, the greatness of the constructive energy of the Soviet working people. The role played by the USSR in the defeat of German fascism and Japanese imperialism has fully justified Dreiser's faith in the land of socialism."

Other American writers whose books are widely circulated in the Soviet Union are Jack London, Mark Twain, Walt Whitman, O. Henry, Bret Harte, Howard Fast. The best seller is Jack London, with 12,500,000 copies. Mark Twain is next with nearly 5,000,000.

## SEAN O'CASEY, IRISH PLAYWRIGHT SENDS A MESSAGE FOR PEACE

SAN FRANCISCO, July 28.—Sean O'Casey, Irish playwright, has sent a message for the Friendship Book soon to be published by the American-Russian Institute in San Francisco.

"Your great people hadn't the war outside their doorsteps," writes O'Casey. "We had, and in our houses too. We know what war is too well. We want no more of it; and I, for one, don't believe the British people will stand for another one. . . . Many, millions maybe, would fall; and to me, the death of a young man or woman, before he or she has had the time to give all he or she had to life, is an abomination in the sight of the Lord and of men." And he concludes, "For Peace then, and Friendship, too, among all nations; and now, in this accepted time, peace with, and friendship for, the Soviet Union."

Students, housewives, trade unionists, business and professional people from 20 states have already sent messages to be published in the Friendship Book.

Letters received testify to the widespread desire of the American people for a world of peace and friendship between nations, the Institute states.

"For the first time in history," writes a student from Northwestern University in Illinois, "it lies within the power of the young men and women of the world to reach out to each other, to become friends, to proclaim peace and human dignity for all peoples."

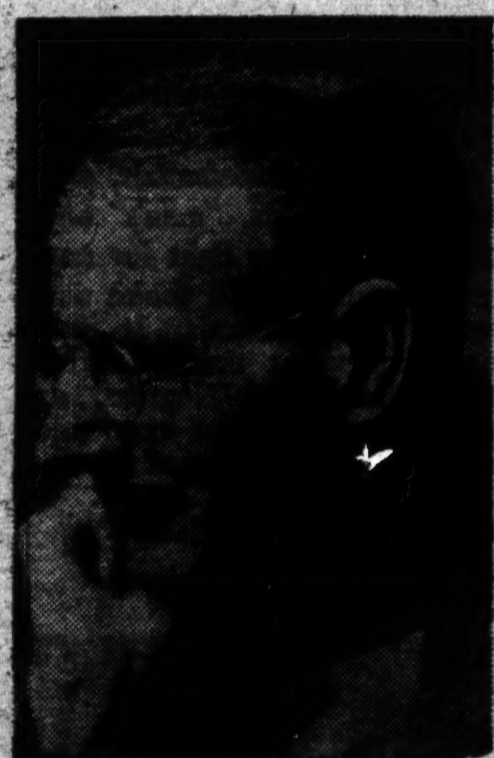
An Episcopal clergyman from New York writes, "It is with great

pleasure that I join with the many other advocates and workers for world peace, and as a necessary element in that achievement, for American-Soviet friendship."

Children are also expressing their devotion to peace in the Friendship Book. "If we didn't have to spend money for big battleships, we could have big playgrounds for children," writes a nine-year old New Yorker.

A Chicago boy, age 10, wants "to be a doctor when I grow up. If there will be a war, my ambition won't come true. So I hope there will not be fighting between the two biggest countries."

Friendship Book messages, the Institute says, should be mailed to the American - Russian Institute, 101 Post St., San Francisco, 8.



SEAN O'CASEY

## UE Asks Plants Under Contract To Increase Pension Payments

Industrial plants throughout the nation have been urged by the United Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers, UE, "to protect the living standards of its retired pensioners by increasing their pension." In communications to the General Electric Co., Westinghouse Electric Corp., and some 1,000 other companies under contract with UE, UE states that "Congress has just enacted into law H.R. 7800 which increases primary pensions under the Social Security Act from \$5 to \$8.60 a month."

"The purpose of this increase," says the UE letter, "is to compensate pensioners in part for the increased cost of living. This increased social security is to be paid for out of the surplus created by present social security taxes levied on workers and employers,

"The UE negotiated agreements with many companies which provide for minimum pensions of \$100 to \$125 a month, inclusive of social security, as a step toward providing a minimum adequate pension for retired workers. Since then, as Congress has recognized, pensioners have been adversely affected as a result of rapidly rising living costs."

"We urge, therefore, that the companies protect the living standards of their retired pensioners by increasing the pension in the amount of the increase in social security."

"Even with this increase the Pension Plan still falls short of meeting the actual needs of retired pensioners. We expect to put before you in the near future our proposals for amendments in the Pension Plan."

## on the scoreboard— by lester rodney

From British Writer at Helsinki . . .

(We think our readers will be interested in these notes from Helsinki by Armour Milne, who is reporting the Olympic Games for the London Daily Worker.)

By ARMOUR MILNE

HELSINKI

The success story of the Olympics is the story of the first ever husband and wife, double—or, to be strictly accurate, treble—win by the Zatopeks, Emil and Dana. (Ed Note—To be even more accurate, that now becomes a quadruple after Emil's sensational marathon victory Sunday, which happened after this was written by Milne.)

The day before the Olympics opened in Helsinki, Dana and Emil presented me with a photograph of the two of them taken the day before in the Olympic Village. Below the picture are the words, "To Comrade Armour Milne. Remember the Olympic Games, Helsinki, 1952." And the two signatures Emil Zatopek and Dana Zatapkova now represent three Olympic Gold Medals and three Olympic records! (Ed Note—make that four of each now.)

At last Dana has an answer to the question: "What does it feel like to be the wife of an Olympic champion?" Her answer: "Go put the question to Emil, brother. Ask him what it feels like to be the husband of an Olympic champion."

Emil and Dana are two modest people who in their triumph are proud of the fact that they represent a workers' country where more and more there is opportunity for all to train and compete in the wide mass field of popular sport in a people's democracy.

His triumph in the 5,000 meters was a typical triumph of determination. Emil just wouldn't be beaten, and the man who lost the Olympic 5,000 meters in London in 1948 because, as he admitted afterward, he was a bad tactician, this time proved to be a master tactician. Of all the sprints he let loose in the course of the race, the most powerful punch of all he held back to the last hundred yards when it seemed that he had been eliminated.

Just as at the 1948 Olympics, Zatopek has been the outstanding athlete in the games, not only by his extraordinary ability as a runner, but also because of his personality on and off the track. He is a man who wins thousands of admirers wherever and whenever he runs. And he certainly has reached a new peak of popularity.

(Ed Note: To give you an idea of what kind of popularity Zatopek has captured, here is a paragraph from yesterday's New York Times story from Helsinki by Allison Danzig: "When Zatopek came through the tunnel into the stadium, two and a half minutes before his nearest rival, 70,000 people, among whom was the Duke of Edinburgh, cheered his every step around the track. As he dashed across the finish line, fresh enough apparently to have been able to go on for another 10 miles . . . the multitude stood and broke into a frenzied roar of adulation. Rejecting the blanket that was thrown around his shoulders and swiftly changing his shirt, he received his gold medal in the victory ceremony and then circled the track to a continuous ovation surpassing all others of the games.")

DESPITE THE scarcely veiled hostility of some officials and newspapermen attending the games, one can sense a growing respect for the Soviet athletes among the athletes of the other nations and the fans.

The behavior of the Soviet athletes is exemplary. In victory and in defeat they are calm, dignified and correct. They have had quite a number of defeats along with their victories, especially in men's track and field where the Americans have had their usual share of well merited successes.

There have been some attempts to ignore all other sports in speaking of the Games' unofficial championship to make the track and field seem like the whole games. But there are 16 other major sports in the whole Games program and the unofficial championship of the nations must be decided on point scores in an orthodox way in all the 17 sports, not just one or two of them.

(Ed Note: Taken as a separate unit, in men's track and field the U. S. won that sport's championship by a good margin with the Soviet Union, well ahead of the rest of the field, second. In women's track and field the Soviet women were the runaway winners with Australia second.)

The triumph of the Soviet gymnasts has been one of the epics of these games, but has been decided by relatively small crowds of around 1,000, all that can jam into the small hall. These sweeping Soviet wins, while pushed into the background by some writers, are well appreciated in Europe where there is keen interest in gymnastics.

The defeat of the Soviet football team by Yugoslavia was a surprise to many, since Soviet football has proved itself best in Europe. It has provided a lesson for the Soviet football authorities. They now realize it would have been better to have put an entire club side on the field rather than the mixture such as this is, one which had no opportunity to play together as a team before taking part in the games.

TOMORROW (SUNDAY) will see the end of the track and field events and those who have pretended that this is all will have to "explain" another week of competition in which interest will switch to boxing, swimming and cycling, to name the three most popular sports yet to be decided.

The boxing enthusiasts are getting particularly keyed up, for they are going to have their first experience of seeing Soviet boxers in action in open competition. Finnish fight fans are already talking of the USSR as the premier boxing nation, for they have had visits from Soviet international teams which have beaten all others.

The Soviet people here are making no prophecies in boxing. They say simply "We ought to do well in boxing."

Next to the United States, Hungary is regarded as the outstanding swimming nation, and will do extremely well in fencing as well. (Ed. Note: Hungary also is right up in the running for the soccer football title, favored in water polo, and has some highly touted boxers.) Britain, Italy and Australia are considered the leading cycling nations.

In the coming week the great battle for Olympic point supremacy is likely to be sustained right to the very end between the US and USSR with Hungary in third playing a very prominent part.

PATRIOT FIGHTER FOR FREEDOM  
"TARAS SHEVCHENKO"  
IN MARCH 1952  
STANLEY 2-2311

# Lapeer Farmers Angered at Illegal Stevens Eviction

By HELEN SIMON

FORT ZIEGENHARDT, Mich.—When Lapeer County Sheriff Clark Gregory and his burly deputies evicted frail, 61-year-old Mrs. Elizabeth Stevens from her 80 acre farm on Slattery Road, he aroused the fighting wrath of the whole countryside.

At 3:30 last Friday morning, some 60 state police blocked off all approaches to the Stevens farm, although Gov. Williams had pledged non-interference. The cops held off the scores of friends and neighbors who wanted to help the widowed mother of nine.

When I arrived on the scene that night, scores of angry farmers and their wives were still

camped on Slattery Road near the widow's tossed-out possessions, the bales of hay that a storm would ruin, the furniture and other goods deputies had not carried away.

A CIO man from Flint drove by to voice his sympathy and tell how he spent the day trying to reach the Governor by phone and finally got a promise from Williams' press secretary, Paul Webber, that the cops were now withdrawn.

Sure, he could call off the cops now, farmers retorted bitterly. The dirty work was already done. Mrs. Stevens had been battered and bruised by men and women deputies and had landed in the hospital at Bad Axe, along with a

daughter, both suffering from shock.

Mrs. Stevens' son-in-law just flew in from Korea. But the cops wouldn't let him through the cordon.

The same neighbors and hundreds more, many of whom were outraged by the picture of the eviction they had seen in the Detroit press, gathered Sunday at "Fort" Ziegenhardt. This farm has become the symbolic center of the whole local fight against corruption, against evictions engineered allegedly to pay off debts of the defunct Lapeer Mutual Insurance Association—to pay assessments whose validity has never been proved and some of whose victims,

like the elderly Ziegenhardt brothers and Mrs. Stevens, were not even members of the Association.

They were addressed by C. C. Gilliland, the investigator whose shocking revelations over the last 18 years have shown a morass of corruption in high places; by Dr. Ira McCoy, physician who attended Mrs. Stevens after the eviction and who is candidate for U. S. Congress on the Democratic ticket in opposition to Rep. Jesse Wolcott, the notorious foe of public power and public housing; and by Mrs. Herbert Holdridge, who preferred the support of the American Rally and of Gen. Holdridge who is seeking the Demo-

cratic nomination for President. All voiced their anger at the authorities, the judges and insurance commissioners; bankers and politicians, Democrats and Republicans alike, who bear responsibility for the evictions and the fraudulent doings around the Lapeer Mutual case.

Missing was a positive program of independent political action; of rallying support from other counties, from the labor movement, from the organized farm groups. But the fighting spirit is there, and Lapeer County farmers are ready and willing to do everything possible to clean up corruption and return America to the American people.

## UAW Region Runs Parley on FEP Problems

OTTAWA, Ill.—A two-day conference here last week-end on the work of the UAW-CIO Fair Practices Committees in this region revealed a vigorous grappling with the problem of jimcrow by a number of locals.

While the parley centered around shop struggles, UAW Secretary-Treasurer Emil Mazey stressed political action as "the guarantor of what we win in the shops."

Mazey had high praise for the Canadian Commonwealth Federation which he termed a "socialist" political party. On questioning by delegates on labor's political role and the need for a third party, Mazey declared, however, that labor is "not ready yet" for such action.

THE UAW LEADER centered his main fire against the Republican Party, softened his criticism of the Democrats. He added that it is possible for labor to run and support independent candidates "in some places."

While the main discussion stressed the fight against jimcrow, Ralph Robinson, Regional Fair Practices Chairman, pointed also to growing discrimination against women workers. He cited examples of women losing their jobs and their seniority when they marry.

Gene Richards, of the GM Electromotive plant at LaGrange, reported that the main problem in Local 719 is breaking through the "lily white" barriers in the skilled trades and maintenance jobs.

He pointed out that there are certain features in the GM five-year contract which hamper the fight, adding that if the UAW model anti-discrimination clause could be negotiated in the next GM master agreement, the locals would find easier going.

IN THEIR REPORT on conditions in the Caterpillar plant in Peoria, Local 794 President Tom Jackson and committee member Anna Steely said that they were confronted with stubborn racist attitudes by the company in hiring and upgrading policies. They also pointed out that restaurants and taverns adjacent to the plants refuse to serve Negroes.

The Rockford delegation also told of Negroes being served in the restaurants in paper bags.

The parley, called by Regional Director Greathouse, brought together about 100 delegates, slightly more Negro than white. There were about 20 women delegates.

They heard the story of outstanding gains made in Local 898 at the John Deere plant in Waterloo, Ia., reported by Tommy Norman.

THE REPORT of Earl Abel,

delegate from the Amalgamated Local 453 in Chicago was highlighted by a union victory at the National Malleable plant in Melrose Park. After the union had put up a strong fight for the upgrading of a Negro worker into the skilled trades, the company hired a new Negro worker as a millwright.

Anti-union elements in the plant threatened to walk off the job unless the Negro worker was dismissed. The local shop committee forced the company to stand pat and to let three of the protesting employees quit. Among those who volunteered to work with the Negro millwright, according to Abel, was a white worker who recently came from Macon, Ga.

THE LOCAL 8 delegation from the International Harvester Melrose Park plant spoke on problems of upgrading into the skilled trades and the discriminatory housing and eating facilities near the plant. The delegation included Local President Ray Cluts, Joe McKinney and Norman Roth.

Roth also reported on a case of police brutality against a Local 6 member who was arrested on frame-up charges and beaten by the police. He was later acquitted in court although no charges were lodged against the police.

Robinson, who chaired the meeting, urged Local 453 and Local 8 and others having membership in the Melrose Park area to work together to break down discrimination in the community.

JAMES HAMBLY, president of Local 551 at the Ford assembly plant in Hegewisch, reported the local's success in winning jobs for Negroes in all departments and classifications.

"In 1941, six Negroes were hired pushing brooms," he said, "Today, one third of the work force are Negroes."

The Ford aircraft assembly plant Local 441 reported that a vigorous fight was being made against the hiring of Negroes on "a quota system."

### Brochure Issued on Roosevelt Ward

The Committee to Defend Roosevelt Ward, Jr., 23 W. 26 St., has issued a four-page brochure which proves the frameup character of the three-year sentence imposed upon this outstand-

## LLEWELLYN BLASTS ADMINISTRATORS, CALLS FOR UNITED FIGHT ON COMPANY

DEARBORN.—Percy Llewellyn, one of the founders of UAW Local 600, last week blasted the "unprincipled factionalism . . . being practiced by the Administrators camped in our local."

In a four-page tabloid, Llewellyn asserted that there has never been "a greater need for a united militant fight against the Ford Motor Co." in view of unbridled speedup, mass layoffs, job runaway and the wild "anti-labor spree" in Congress.

He exposed the Administrators' desperation in using "the big lie" that the united opposition had used a non-union print shop, and then refusing to print the truth when informed officially that Chene Press is 100 percent union. He showed that building elections to

date have been a slap at Reuther's candidates, while phony claims to the contrary are being fed the daily newspapers. He warned supporters of the administratorship to stop hiding their position in hopes of getting votes.

The out-of-hand barring from the ballot of Paul Boatin, Nelson Davis, Ed Lock, Dave Moore and John Gallo was condemned as a denial of "our right to select representatives of our own choosing. Llewellyn demanded assurance from the administrators that progressive candidates will not be barred at the last minute, thereby leaving a clear field to rightwingers.

He sailed into the rumor mongers who are trying to hint at a split among the four top officers

Carl Stellato, Pat Rice, Bill Hood and W. G. Grant, asserting: "These rumors are only designed to divide and conquer." The presence of a strong, cohesive group of progressives within the Unity Coalition, he explained, "makes any deal next to impossible."

Pointing to the lessons of history that decent conditions are won through unity and struggle, Llewellyn called for the brand of trade unionism that doesn't deny Negro workers that full rights, doesn't fall for red-baiting and establishes "the unity of all workers regardless of political affiliation or philosophy," places "all authority within the rank and file," and fights "every inch of the way for the workers against the company."

### UE Women's Parley Held

FORT WAYNE, Ind.—The independent United Electrical Workers District 9 held its first Women's Conference last month, attended by delegates from Michigan and Indiana. Delegates adopted a fighting program to eliminate discrimination against women in UE shops. Discussion dealt with the evils of rate differentials, separate seniority lists, "men's" and "women's" jobs, the fight for sanitary conditions in rest rooms and adequate rest periods. It was pointed out that economic discrimination against Negroes, as against women, is an economic threat to the well-being of all.

### To Honor Wright On 70th Birthday



ALEXANDER WRIGHT (above), Western Pennsylvania Regional Director of the Progressive Party, will be honored on his 70th birthday with a party Thursday night, July 24, at Union Hall, 2157 Centre Ave. (Take 82-Centre Ave. car direct to the hall.)

ing Negro youth leader. It is called "3 YEARS-FOR-SPEAKING UP."

Price of the brochure is \$2.25 per hundred.

## Killings Amuse Cops — NAACP; Not Enough Shooting — Police

IN ADDITION to the shootings and killings listed in the Pennsylvania Worker last week, the NAACP drew attention to two recent near-killings of teen agers by police.

In one case an officer shot at a teen-ager, then laughed after catching the youth in the 1300 block of Lombard St., before releasing his prisoner and walking away.

In another case, the NAACP said police charged in with drawn guns to break up a dice game at 15th and South Sts.

"We hope," Charles A. Shroter, NAACP executive secretary wrote to Police Commissioner Thomas Gibbons, "that you will have police desist from a practice which wantonly endangers the lives of citizens and certainly does not contribute to better racial understanding."

IN GIBBONS' absence, Kitchenman replied with his attempt to whitewash the recent police shootings and killings.

Meanwhile, it was learned that two impartial witnesses to the killings of Lonnie Church by bandit patrolman John Flaherty, June 27, have not as yet been called into the investigation of this murder.

Church was the third Negro murdered, and the sixth to be shot by police in recent months.

KITCHENMAN'S REPLY to the NAACP, which was reported to be arousing indignation in Negro and liberal circles, stated that the complaint had been passed over to "Chief Inspector George J. Kronbar with instructions to thoroughly, carefully and forcefully discuss the matter with the command personnel of the Police Department to point out the serious-

ness of the promiscuous use of firearms."

Meanwhile, no arrests have been reported in the Klan demonstration last June 21, and no policeman has been punished for any of the police shootings and killings since last November's election.

PHILADELPHIA.—In answering a charge by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People that shooting Negroes amuses police, Acting Commissioner Herbert J. Kitchenman has tried to justify the recent wave of police killings here.

The NAACP's charge that "some policemen seem to get amusement out of shooting Negroes" brought a reply from Kitchenman that the complaint would be "discussed," and adding:

"I do feel, and feel sure that you will agree, however, that too many policemen have lost their lives in not drawing their service revolvers soon enough. It is difficult to state when to, and when not to, draw firearms."

### Gough to Perform At Charney Tribute

Lloyd Gough, actor and humorist, will be one of the featured stars at the Aug. 5 tribute to George Blake Charney, a defendant in the New York Smith Act trial.

Gough will present his satirical sketches in the air-conditioned Carnival Room, Hotel Capitol, 51 St. and 8th Ave at 8 p.m.

Other entertainers will be Laura Duncan, singer, and Asadata Tafari and his African dance group. Admission to the meeting, sponsored by the Manhattan Civil Rights Congress and the Citizens Emergency Defense Committee, is \$1.

AUG. 5

CULTURAL PROGRAM  
in TRIBUTE to  
**George Blake Charney**  
at HOTEL CAPITOL  
51st St. and 8th Ave.  
Air-Conditioned

## Daily Worker

Registered as second class matter Oct. 22, 1947, at the postoffice at New York, N. Y., under the act of March 3, 1979

Vol. XXIX, No. 151  
(8 Pages)

New York, Tuesday, July 29, 1952  
★ ★ Price 10 Cents

### Peking Charges New Truce Stall Bares Spread-War Plot

TOKYO, July 28.—Gen. Mark Clark's negotiators were accused today, in a Peking radio broadcast, of seeking to wreck Korean armistice negotiations by announcing a seven-day recess in the talks at Panmunjom. Peking Radio declared Maj. Gen. William K. Harrison, in staging a walkout Saturday at the truce talks, revealed he had come to the meeting with "the plan of breaking up the negotiations and running away from the conference table." It said Harrison was operating under orders from Washington which directed "this latest show of impudence" to stall the talks and "extend the war."

### ALUMINUM STRIKE AVERTED BY WAGE HIKE AGREEMENT

WASHINGTON, July 28.—The Aluminum Co. of America and the CIO steelworkers settled their dispute today and avoided a walk-out of 15,000 workers threatened for tomorrow midnight. Agreed to was a 21.4 cent an hour package raise, which included a 16 cent an hour pay raise and the rest in "fringe" benefits.

William Z. Foster Writes On

### THE BIG PARTY CONVENTIONS AND THE FIGHT FOR PEACE

— See Page 4 —

The broadcast repeated the demand that Gen. Clark turn over "about 115,000" prisoners in the prisoner exchange as part of an armistice.

Peiping Radio later quoted an article in the Chinese People's Daily, which said "The plot which American aggressors have been working on inside and outside the executive sessions during the past 20 days or more, resorting to both deceit and threat, and coordinating these with each other, has been utterly exposed."

Staff officers today discussed (Continued on Page 6)

### Schneiderman Tells Jury How CP Conducts Struggle

By AL RICHMOND

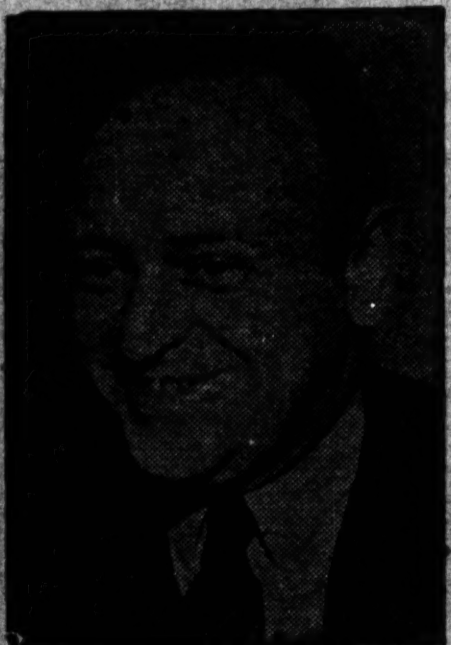
LOS ANGELES, July 28.—William Schneiderman, California state chairman of the Communist Party and one of the 14 Smith Act defendants, defended in court the teachings and activities to which he has devoted his life. Representing himself in the current trial, Schneiderman delivered his own summation to the jury—a comprehensive exposition of the theory and practice of the Communist party.

"The issue in this trial," he said, "is not whether the Communist Party said the right thing or the popular thing, but whether it has the right to advocate its interpretation of Marxism-Leninism, as contained in the (party's) constitution, and as shown in the party's activities, which we contend are an application of Marxism-Leninism."

Schneiderman likened prosecution use of isolated and out of context excerpts from Marxist works to the story of the blind men who encountered an elephant for the first time, and tried to ascertain what it was like by feeling a portion of it.

He who felt the ear thought the elephant was like a giant fan, and he who felt the tail thought it was like a rope.

"The prosecution is asking you to believe that an elephant is like



SCHNEIDERMAN

a leaf," he told the jury.

He dealt extensively with Communist practice, as the tangible application of Marxist theory, and developed the relationship between the party's immediate struggles and its ultimate aim—socialism.

There were two reasons, he said, why Communists fight for immediate social improvements.

• Such improvements can be won, and as a party composed of, and representing, workers, it knows these improvements benefit its members.

• The people, through their own experience in such struggles, will learn the need for socialism as the full solution of their problems.

The prosecution has charged that the party's immediate demands were pretension, a false front, behind which the alleged

(Continued on Page 6)

#### An Editorial

IN PONDERING OVER the results of the two major party conventions, the people would do well, as a starter, to study the feelings of Wall Street.

By and large, the press of the country—speaking for big business—is, as usual, for a Republican Party victory in November. The reactionary, war-minded and fascist-minded ticket of Eisenhower and Nixon suits Wall Street to a T. The big money boys prefer the Republican Party to the Democratic Party, needs the support of labor and Negro voters and therefore makes vote-getting gestures in their direction which Wall Street would rather dispense with.

But these papers, which speak for Big Business, are unable to conceal their complete satisfaction with the outcome of the Democratic Convention. While in the main they still plug for Eisenhower and Nixon, they fall all over themselves with praise for Governor Stevenson and Senator Sparkman.

"As a newspaper that is emphatically and enthusiastically in favor of General Eisenhower's election to the Presidency of the United States," writes the powerful New York Times, "we can and do find satisfaction in the nomination of Governor Stevenson."

Why? Because Big Business, for which the Times speaks, and which pulls the strings on both parties, wanted above else to eliminate even a demagogic fight over Wall Street's war program.

"Of that we now need have no fear," says the Times smugly, "for Eisenhower and Stevenson both have the character and the understanding that would make such a destructively divisive campaign impossible."

In fact, the Times is hard put to explain why it prefers the Eisenhower-Nixon ticket over the conservative Stevenson ticket. It can find only two reasons: one, that the Democratic Party has been too long in power and hence has given way to corruption; and two, that Eisenhower is more personally involved in the war plans in Western Europe.

If Big Business is supremely happy over the outcome of the Democratic Convention, how then can the people feel? For the people and Big Business want exactly the opposite things. Where Wall Street seeks war-profits and war, the people want peace. Where Wall Street seeks to

(Continued on Page 5)

### Negro Demo, GOP Leaders Assail Retreat on Rights

By JOHN HUDSON JONES

Two Negro leaders, one a Democrat and the other a Republican, admitted yesterday that the conventions of both these parties betrayed the civil rights struggle of the Negro people. The admissions were made by Councilman Earl Brown, Democrat, and Harold Burton, Harlem Republican, at a "Sound-Off" luncheon yesterday at the Hotel Theresa sponsored by the Greater New York Urban League.

In contrast, Earl B. Dickerson, Chicago attorney, gave the Progressive Party platform for unconditional civil rights for Negroes and other minorities.

Brown, who opened his talk by rebaiting Dickerson and the Progressive Party, declared that "a Southerner was put in the Vice-Presidential spot to keep Eisenhower from making inroads in the South."

Brown stated, "I am dissatisfied with the Democratic platform on civil rights but I am going to support my democratic ticket."

Burton, who has been under severe criticism for what has been charged was a "sell-out" when he refused to introduce a strong civil rights resolution in Chicago, de-

(Continued on Page 6)

### US Beats USSR 5—Cuts Overall Lead to 86 Pts.

HELSINKI, Finland, July 28.—

The towering United States basketball team, turning on its top form, won a 86-58 victory over the Soviet team, champions of Europe, today, and other U. S. athletes picked up three first place gold medals, including a 1-2-3 sweep in men's springboard diving, and two yachting victories, as the Olympics went into their final week.

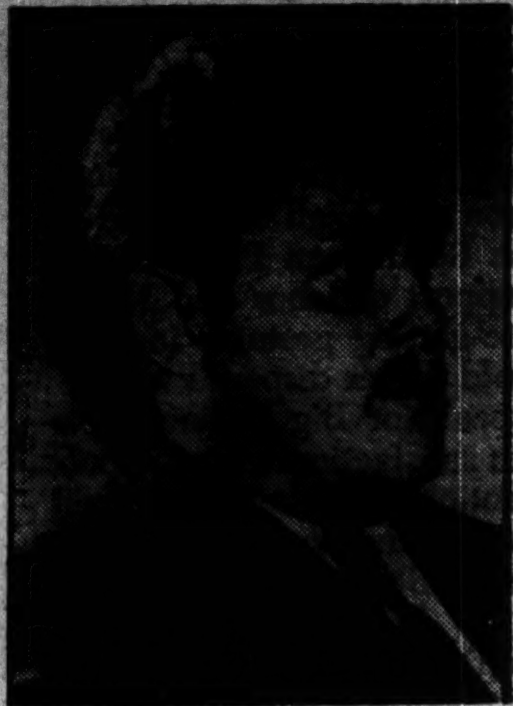
In all, the US picked up 49 points today to 6 for the Soviet Union, which left the USSR leading 511 to 425 without counting some fencing results still to come. There are five more days of com-

(Continued on Page 6)

### Southern Negroes Pledge: Moore's Death Not in Vain

See Page 5

# PAMPHLET IN MEXICO HITS FBI SEIZURE OF HALL



GUS HALL

MEXICO CITY, July 28.—The case of Gus Hall—the seizure of the Communist leader last October by Mexican police acting under instructions of the FBI—has come before the Mexican public again. This time it is in the form of a newly published Spanish language pamphlet, entitled: "In Defense of the Sovereignty of Mexico."

The pamphlet's introduction tells the story of Hall's seizure, which aroused widespread protests in Mexico, and then presents various documents. Among them is the protest statement published in the Mexican press and signed by more than 100 noted writers, artists, educators, scientists, political figures, trade union leaders, etc.

The pamphlet also reprints an article by the distinguished con-

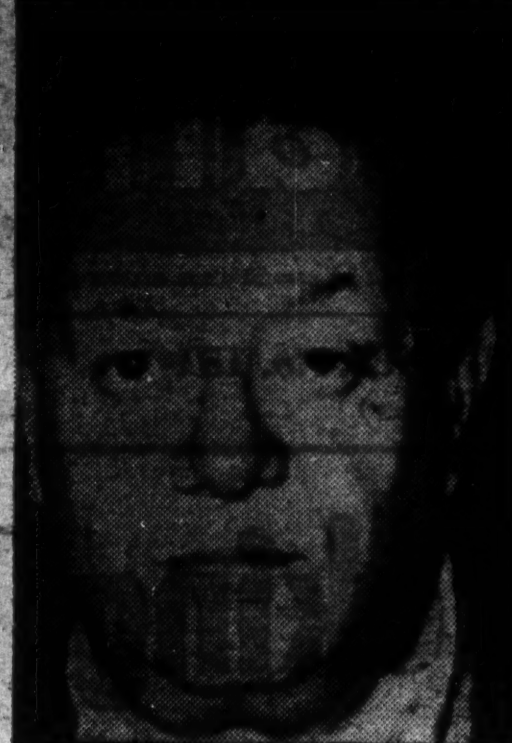
servative lawyer, Eduardo Pallares, denouncing the outrage against Hall. The article originally appeared in the leading newspaper, El Universal.

A large part of the pamphlet is devoted to extracts from the speeches made at an overflow protest meeting on the Hall case.

The speakers quoted are General Heriberto Jara, ex-Secretary of the Navy, former president of the government party, and international Stalin peace prize winner; Vicente Lombardo Toledano, president of the Confederation of Latin American Workers and Presidential candidate of the Popular and Communist Parties; General Celestino Gasca, leader of the largest democratic opposition party, the Federation of People's Parties; General Octavio Vejar

Vazquez, ex-Secretary of Education and vice-president of the Popular Party; Reyes Fuentes Garcia, member of the Political Commission of the Communist Party; Fernando Benitez, noted editor and dramatist; and Prof. Eli de Cortari of the School of Philosophy and Letters of the National University.

The pamphlet is published by the organizing commission for a committee in defense of human rights. Listed as members of the organizing commission are General Jara; world-famous painter Diego Rivera; Maria Teresa Puente, former woman judge; Jesus Guerrero Galvan, noted artist; Carmen Otero Gama, lawyer; and Joaquin Macgregor of the School of Philosophy and Letters of the National University.



DIEGO RIVERA

## Admit Seamen Screened Off Ships for Unionism

SAN FRANCISCO, July 28.—Reluctant admission that "union activities" constitute one of the criteria uses in government "screening" of seamen was drawn from Coast Guard Commander Claude H. Broach last week in Federal Judge Edward P. Murphy's Court.

This came out during trial of a suit being brought against the government, shipowners, and the Coast Guard by seven members of the Marine Cooks & Stewards Union. The seven charge the screening program unconstitutional deprives them of their right to employment.

Broach, under cross-examination by Atty. George Andersen, agreed records on union activities do show up in Coast Guard screening files. He insisted, however, he "strives" to separate union activities from "other activities which might be considered Communist."

Such charges, he explained might originate with reports a seaman was "agitating" the crew and was considered a Communist. But if an appeal can demonstrate that the allegation was made around legitimate union grievances, insisted Broach, that "can certainly satisfy me—I can separate the two."

### NO DIRECT CONTACT

Anderson also drew from Broach that fact that the Coast Guard in screening seamen has no direct contact with informers, but merely receives information from various government agencies. Such information is graded as to "disagree of reliability." The Coast Guard then evaluates the material.

The "degree of reliability," specified by Broach are:

- Known reliability.
- Sources who have given reliable information in the past.
- Reliability unknown.
- Unknown sources (anonymous letters, etc.).

Sources of these reports include the Federal Bureau of Investigation, Immigration Service, customs office and the armed forces. These reports, Andersen observed, were merely a summary of "what somebody said somebody said about somebody else." Broach conceded this was "true in certain cases."

Broach also admitted having heard of at least one instance in which ambiguity of evidence resulted in an entire case being built up around a seaman who subsequently turned out to be the wrong man.

Concerning the nature of screening appeals, Broach agreed the burden of proof in such appeal "in fact and in effect" rested with the screened seamen. In such appeals, he conceded, seamen were not shown the facts filed against them, or informed of witnesses, or sources of information.

Broach further agreed that the

Coast Guard would in fact be unable to produce witnesses for cross-examination, since names of such witnesses were not known even to the appeals board.

Any seaman appealing to Washington, Broach testified, would have to go at his own expense. Furthermore, the verdict of the appeals board could still be overruled by the Commandant of the Coast Guard.

Andersen blasted the contention of Justice Department Atty. Donald B. MacGuineas that seamen had greater opportunity than others to commit sabotage "24 hours a day."

Under cross-examination Broach admitted teamsters, florists, wire messengers, or passengers had virtually the same access to most passenger and cargo ships as seamen.

## HE SUPPLIES 'INFORMATION'—WHOLESALE

By RICHARD O. BOYER

Harvey Matusow the go-getter informer who intends to get in on the ground floor and grow with an expanding industry, admitted Wednesday at the Foley Square thought-control trial that he did his business in wholesale lots, turning in as many as 500 names at one time to the FBI.

Young Matusow is the protagonist of a peculiar American "success" story which sheds some light upon the time in which we live. Not long ago he drifted from one small job to another; from bill collector to bartender to taxi driver, a shiftless discouraged young man who had yet to find his natural bent. Today he owns his own car, has plenty of spending money, is handsomely dressed and has every luxury but a good conscience.

He is steadily advancing in an industry that gives indication of branching out into new and untapped fields—that of sending thousands of Americans to prison or into unemployment for their

beliefs.

In FBI circles Matusow must be well regarded as a kind of junior spy from whom great things can be expected. Without benefit of much understanding, without a high placed position in the Communist Party to betray, he has nevertheless risen over these handicaps by hard work and sound principles of salesmanship. He doesn't just betray those he happens to meet. He goes and gets the business. He doesn't wait until the prospect comes to him. He goes to the prospect. Disguising himself as an honest man, he addresses meetings and gets his prospects to sign up—to sign their names and addresses to petitions for peace and other forms which he then turns over to the FBI.

Matusow denied on cross-examination that he would "do anything for a buck." It is possible that he might ask more. Even on the witness stand he has all the mannerisms of the young executive. He testifies with the brisk, clipped ac-

cents of one dictating to a secretary. Sometimes he seems to feel that he is behind a glass topped desk and then he rears back, places pudgy hands over a burgeoning middle and regards the ceiling, rapidly blinking his eyes as he searches for the exact phrase.

Matusow is proud of his profession, proud, too, of the fact that he is assistant to the editor—and he only 26—of "Counterattack," a publication devoted to the profitable business of forcing people from jobs and professions because they believe in peace and socialism.

He apparently regards the normal rules of honesty as a kind of old-fashioned and rather laughable nonsense. When he testified he had handed in hundreds of names to the FBI, he apparently felt no shame. Rather he had the attitude of one who should be presented with a silver loving cup for the junior executive most likely to succeed.

## DA OPPOSES BAIL FOR NELSON —BUT NOT FOR RACKETEERS

By ANT SHIELDS

PITTSBURGH, July 28.—District Attorney James F. Malone of Allegheny County takes the position that Communist leaders are not entitled to bail in a brief filed with the Pennsylvania Superior Court in the Steve Nelson case.

The District Attorney is trying to keep Nelson in the County Jail while Steve is appealing his recent 20-year sentence on charges of "sedition."

The D. A. has a special animus against Communists as an attorney for the Pennsylvania Manufacturers Association (an NAM affiliate), which had the "Sedition" Act passed in 1919. Malone is also an attorney for the Westinghouse

Electric Manufacturing Corp., a Mellon-Rockefeller enterprise. His law firm is paid by both these anti-labor outfits while he denies bail to Nelson in his capacity as District Attorney.

The D. A.'s office has no such animus against racketeers, however. Underworld characters have no difficulty in getting out on bail in Pittsburgh while they are appealing convictions and sentences.

The anti-bail brief was presented to the Superior Court by William Cercone, the ranting, red-baiting Assistant District Attorney, who prosecuted Nelson.

Cercone is the nephew and mouthpiece of the witchhunting Judge Michael A. Musmanno who raided Pittsburgh Communist headquarters two years ago and filed the frameup charges against Nelson and later testified against him.

Musmanno's nephew's brief is a long tirade against the former steel worker and carpenter, who defended his Party and the cause of Peace so ably and bravely last winter.

Nelson's demand for bail is based on the fact that he has obvious grounds for appeal. His right to a fair trial had been shamelessly denied by the tried judge, Harry M. Montgomery, a leader of the "Americans Battling Communism" group.

One of Judge Montgomery's grossest errors was his refusal to disqualify himself as hopelessly prejudiced. The judge had helped to finance the stoolpigeon witness Matt Cyfic, a labor spy, from the funds of the "Americans Battling Communism" group. And Nelson had demanded that the judge step out of the case as biased and unfit.

## ANATOMY OF A STOOLPIGEON

LOS ANGELES, July 28.—With passionate and withering scorn, Defense Atty. Leo Branton Jr. dissected a stoolpigeon for the Smith Act trial jury here.

The youthful Negro attorney first touched on the species in general, as an historic phenomenon, and then, using the language like a scalpel, he opened up a typical specimen that appeared in this trial, Daniel J. Scarletto.

Branton was the third defense attorney to make a summary argument to the jury trying 14 California Communists charged with conspiracy to violate the Smith Act.

His predecessors had dealt with broad constitutional questions and the laws of evidence as they applied in this case.

Branton cited past history where

### DEFENSE COUNSEL FOR CALIF. 15 SHOWS HOW INFORMERS OPERATE

"the spy and the informer was the counterpart of intolerance."

It was so in ancient Rome when informers helped feed Christians to the lions. It was so in the Spanish Inquisition, and when the "witches" were put to death in Salem, and when brave men and women were betrayed during the days of the "underground railroad."

### HORRIBLE TRAITS

"During the days of the Alien and Sedition acts this country was literally caroling with the vermin who today are given the sophisticated name of confidential informers," he said.

He read of the Talmudic lore

of the Jewish people which regarded the informer as the basest of all criminals and sinners. He read from the Encyclopedia Britannica which summarized history's contempt for the stoolpigeon.

And then he came to Scarletto, and when he finished with what was left of him, he apologized to the jury for having taken so long.

"But," he explained, "within this one witness there is exemplified all the horrible traits you might find in the other witnesses."

Carefully documenting his argument, he charged that Scarletto was a man who would betray any confidence, and tell any

tale to please his employers in the FBI.

### LYING LAWBREAKER

There were what Branton termed the "obvious perjuries." Like, when Scarletto placed defendant Rose Chernin Kunitz at a meeting, and even recited what she was supposed to have said—only the alleged meeting took place when Mrs. Kunitz was lodged in the county jail, unable to meet the high bail set after her arrest in this case.

All morning, referring to the record, he cited other inconsistencies, contradictions and falsehoods in Scarletto's testimony.

There was Scarletto's relationship with a Mrs. Todd, an elderly woman who regarded him as a son, to whose house he came to

(Continued on Page 4)

## Gates-Davis Circulation Campaign

A Worker Sub  
Held to Be a  
Vote for Peace

"Many who have been timid about taking the Worker now realize that gagging of the press is a war measure; and in the name of peace and amnesty for those jailed because they stood out against the Korean War, are now taking the Worker as an expression of their contempt of 'kangaroo courts.'"

So writes Meridel LeSueur, author, poet and secretary of the Minnesota Freedom of the Press Association. She tells us that the Minnesota Association, which includes some readers from the Dakotas, is shooting for 150 Worker subs and 35 for the Daily Worker in the Gates-Davis circulation campaign.

Past experience with this midwest group convinces us this goal will be met. They have met each goal thus far.

Farmers are taking the Worker around again, Meridel LeSueur writes. One 78-year-old farmer, an old-time reader of the paper, has been sending in financial contributions taken out of the meager earnings of his farm and collected from neighbors and friends.

The Association sends a plea to every reader of the paper in Minnesota and the Dakotas to get into the campaign and to get subs from neighbors, friends, shopmates, church members, regardless of political belief, as the only way to get the truth around. The only channels of "information," or misinformation, locally are the two Cowles papers publisher in Minneapolis.

Missourians came through yesterday with five Worker subs and two for the Daily Worker, and there were a good many individual subs from areas all over the country. So far, though, the intake is only a trickle, showing the campaign has not yet caught hold. For the four weeks ending July 27, only 238 Worker subs were received nationally, and 128 for the Daily Worker. This is 12 percent of the Daily Worker goal, but less than 4 percent of The Worker goal of 6,500.

Let's get going! We're aiming to hit the mark by Labor Day.

Name \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_

Address \_\_\_\_\_ City \_\_\_\_\_ PO Zone \_\_\_\_\_

Check One

Daily Worker 1 year \_\_\_\_\_ 6 months \_\_\_\_\_ Amount \_\_\_\_\_

The Worker 1 year \_\_\_\_\_ 6 months \_\_\_\_\_ Amount \_\_\_\_\_

Name \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_

Address \_\_\_\_\_ City \_\_\_\_\_ PO Zone \_\_\_\_\_

Check One

Daily Worker 1 year \_\_\_\_\_ 6 months \_\_\_\_\_ Amount \_\_\_\_\_

The Worker 1 year \_\_\_\_\_ 6 months \_\_\_\_\_ Amount \_\_\_\_\_

AFL Hits Inflationary Law;  
Sees Demands for Wage Hikes

WASHINGTON, July 28.—The executive council of the American Federation of Labor today warned that the new "inflationary" wage-price law recently enacted will "inevitably" lead to a demand for another round of wage increases.

At the same time the AFL agreed to serve on the new Wage Stabilization Board now shorn of powers to take up labor disputes. The council said the change in the law "materially weakens stabilization policy."

Noting the all-time high in the cost of living index, the Federation said this will force workers

to seek new raises in the months ahead.

Chairman Nathan Feinsinger of the WSB, meanwhile, hastened to get approval of the steel agreement by tomorrow before the board's term under the law expires.

It was reported that Feinsinger will "probably" be replaced as chairman of the WSB by Archibald Cox, a labor relations man, on leave from Harvard.

The AFL named the same personnel it had on the old WSB to serve again. The CIO is expected to follow the AFL's lead on attitude toward the WSB.

Slow Start Reported  
In Steel Resumption

Resumption of steel production was off to a slow start after an eight-week strike, with workers of some steel plants still holding out for a settlement of local issues. In most mills only maintenance crews and other workers in small numbers have been called back to prepare

the mills for production. The United Steelworkers of America, meanwhile, set a strike for today at nine plants of the Aluminum Co. of America involving 15,000 workers. Negotiations were broken off with the company over the size of the wage raise.

In accordance with usual procedure, the union now will demand that fabricators of steel sign on the dotted line on the basis of the terms set in the basic contract.

Workers of plants of the Jones & Laughlin Co. held up the return to work on the ground that what they were told was a raise of 16 cents an hour came to an increase of only 12½ cents across the board, with the balance distributed on classifications, and with those in higher brackets getting a bigger boost.

The workers reportedly voted to return to work under protest.

The 12,000 workers of Allegheny-Ludlum also delayed returning to work. This independent

(Continued on Page 6)

ALBERTSON TO ARGUE OWN MOTIONS  
IN PITTSBURGH SMITH ACT CASE

DETROIT, July 28.—William Albertson, State Secretary of the Communist Party of Michigan and leader of the fight against the Trucks Act has been ordered to appear in the federal court in Pittsburgh on August 4, to argue all necessary pre-trial motions in the Smith Act case. Albertson was indicted last year under the Smith Act together with Steve Nelson,

LOCAL 600 MEN WIN ALL  
POSTS IN FORD GEAR & AXLE

DEARBORN, Mich., July 28.—

The progressive ticket in Ford Local 600 Gear and Axle Building elections swept 10 offices out of 10. Alex Simson, removed by Reuther's Administrators, trounced his rightwing opponent, Bill Hughes, by a vote of 593 to 334.

Vince Mitchell, left progressive, won the vice-presidency over Wayne Taylor. He said that if Dave Moore, removed as vice-president by the Administrators and barred from running, had been allowed to run he would have polled an all time high vote. Dave Moore, well known Negro trade unionist, acted as campaign manager for the victorious Semion ticket. Joe Hogan, famous progressive who polled 16,000 votes last year for president against Carl Stellato, received the top

vote of all candidates, 632. He was running for bargaining committee.

Simeon said that his election was a public invitation to Reuther and his Administrators to leave Ford Local 600.

In the Production Foundry elections the Reuther candidate Harold Johnson, incumbent president, got only 10 percent of the vote cast. Topping the poll was Bill Johnson, administrative assistant to Carl Stellato. He will be in a runoff with Godfrey Franklin for building chairman.

Bare Venezuela  
Torture of  
Oil Unionists

DENVER, July 28 (FP).—The Oil Workers International Union, CIO called on the U. S. government to intervene to halt the torture of fellow-unionists in Venezuela, "where a military junta is carrying on brutalities and tortures which we doubt have been matched in the 20th century except by Hitler."

In a leading editorial in the Industrial Oil Worker, the union said leaders of democratic oil unions are the "principal victims of the barbarities of the Venezuelan dictatorship" and charged that American oil companies are "playing footsie" with the regime.

"These union leaders have been tortured in bestial fashion in the prisons of Caracas," it said, "A few of them have escaped to live in exile in other nations. Most of them are now rotting to death in the concentration camp of Guasima which is on a disease-ridden jungle island in the delta of the Orinoco river. This island has no shelter for its 800 political prisoners. Food is insufficient. Despite the extremely unhealthy nature of the place there is not a single doctor."

Noting that there seems to be "in America a conspiracy of silence concerning this western hemisphere toehold of dictatorship," the union said it was time for the U. S. government to do or say something.

"Whether the U. S. government," the editorial says, "is strong

(Continued on Page 6)

UNCOVER CRUDE FRAMEUP  
AGAINST SCOVILL STRIKE

WATERBURY, Conn., July 28.—A crude attempt at a frameup against the members of the United Auto Workers who are on strike at the Scovill Manufacturing Co. was uncovered here today. Waterbury cops announced they had found a large rock and other objects on tracks leading to the Scovill plant. Deputy police superintendent Frederick Hickey then gave a public statement to the press that he was calling in the FBI, on the excuse that it is a Federal attempt to obstruct railroad tracks.

The 4,700 employees of the Sco-

vill plant here are in the sixth week of their strike here, in their demand for a retroactive wage increase which was ordered by the WSB, and which the brass companies have refused to grant. The strikers are also demanding a voice in setting incentive rates.

Today's provocation followed an advertisement last week by the Scovill company trying to start a back-to-work movement. Scovill is the spearhead of the brass employers in their fight against the UAW.

Last week an historic event took place: when a joint conference was held by representatives of three Mine-Mill, three UAW, and one AFL local in American Brass Co. plants was held in Buffalo to seek out a program of unity against the employers' offensive.

FBI Report Gives Lie to  
More of Spy's Testimony

By HARRY RAYMOND

The defense in the trial of the 15 New York Communists wound up four days of cross-examination of FBI informer Harvey Matusow yesterday with a dramatic revelation two years ago that he had committed an act of plagiarism in Sante Fe, N. M. Matusow

admitted under questioning by defense attorney John T. McTernan that an article on Puerto Rico appearing under his name in the Sante Fe New Mexican, Nov. 30, 1950, was actually lifted from an article by Cesar Andreu in the April, 1948, issue of the Marxist magazine, Political Affairs.

At first, Matusow claimed he did not recall any writings ever appearing under his name. He finally broke down and said he had given material on conditions in Puerto Rico, including an article by Redford C. Tugwell, to two people

in Sante Fe as the basis of an article to appear in the local paper.

He said the article later appeared in the paper under the name of Harvey Matt, a name he said he often used.

McTernan then produced the Andreu article and handed it to the witness along with a copy of the newspaper article.

"That article, paragraph for paragraph, except for four paragraphs, is the same as the article in Political Affairs," McTernan

Matusow scanned the two articles and finally admitted: "That's correct."

## TALE OF SPEECHES

Before putting this dent into the witnesses' well-shredded credibility, the defense lawyer had shattered his testimony concerning speeches he said were made in 1948 by defendants Pettis Perry and Arnold Johnson.

Matusow's story of the speeches was impeached through introduction by McTernan of a two-year

(Continued on Page 6)

MRS. BASS SAYS GM, FORD  
BACK TWO-PARTY SLATES

DETROIT, July 28.—The Peace

Party's 1952 election campaign was launched here over the weekend in a series of fighting addresses by Mrs. Charlotta Bass, Negro woman leader, and Progressive Party candidate for vice-president, in Detroit, Flint and Grand Rapids.

Mrs. Bass called to the attention of the auto workers in her speech here, how Ford and General Motors had worked for Gen. Eisenhower, the GOP candidate for president, and how Gov. Stevenson, a supporter of Taft-Hartley and backer of the Korean war, was also a favorite of the auto

bosses. "The peace-ticket of the Progressive Party" she said, "gives the American people a real choice, a real alternative, let's get out and work for it, everywhere."

Speaking with Mrs. Bass in Detroit were Miss Erma Henderson, P.P. National Committee-woman; Miss Thelma Dale, Rev. Chas. A. Hill, Rev. John Miles, Coleman Young and Jerome Shore, P.P. State executive secretary.

The P.P. will be on the radio every Monday night from 9.05 to 9.20 p.m., station WJBK, Detroit, 1490-K.C.

## Stoolpigeon

(Continued from Page 2)  
drink tea, and where he did odd jobs.

Scarletto had a neighbor, too, from whom he once collected \$5 for The Daily Peoples World, a man who was not a Communist to Scarletto's knowledge.

And when Scarletto told from the witness stand that he turned in their names to the FBI, he laughed.

"That's the kind of character a stoolpigeon is made of," Branton observed.

Concluding with Scarletto, Branton took up something that U.S. Atty. Walter S. Binns had said in his summation. Binns pretended to be puzzled at why anyone should embrace communism, which he described as a cold and harsh philosophy.

### A QUESTION FOR BINNS

"What is there about it that touches the human heart and the human soul?" Binns demanded.

Branton turned the questions on Binns.

"What is there about the life of the informer that would appeal to people?" Branton asked. "What is there about it that touches the human heart and the human soul?"

And then he reverted to Scarletto.

"He might have been a nice young man," Branton said. "He might have led a useful life. But look what being an informer and being a stoolpigeon has done to him."

Branton was preceded at the lectern by Defense Attorney Norman Leonard who argued with telling logic that the prosecution had failed to meet several specific legal requirements for evidence to sustain a conviction.

The law requires, Leonard pointed out, convincing evidence of at least one overt act by any of the defendants in furtherance of the conspiracy during the three years prior to the indictment, which was returned Dec. 28, 1951.

No such overt act was proved, he contended, and regardless of any other evidence in the case, a not guilty verdict must therefore be returned.

### MASS MEETING

In his summation, U. S. Atty. Walter S. Binns cited two such alleged overt acts within the required period. Both were public Lenin Memorial meetings at the Embassy auditorium in Los Angeles held in January, 1949, and January, 1950.

Informer Howard Charles Litt was recalled by the prosecution, long after his original appearance on the stand, to nail these two meetings down.

At the '49 meeting, Litt had testified, Henry Steinberg, a defendant, presided and Ben Dobbs, another defendant, spoke. But Litt did not testify as to what was said at that meeting, except that Steinberg introduced it as a memorial to Lenin.

Leonard also dealt with the 1944-45 period, during which the Communist party was dissolved and the Communist Political Assn. was formed. He seized upon the contradiction inherent in the prosecution position relative to that period.

On the one hand the prosecution has claimed that formation of the CPA was an essentially meaningless phase, a facade behind which Communists carried on their business as usual. On the other hand, the prosecution has made very much of remarks by Communist leaders in 1954, when the party was reconstituted, that they were "going back" to old principles.

If the "going back" possessed all the significance the prosecution seemingly attached to it, then the CPA was a meaningful interlude, Leonard argued, and the prosecution's charge of a continuing conspiracy from 1949 to 1951 had a gaping hole.

And if the CPA was just window dressing, then why all the fuss about "going back?"

# The Big Party Conventions And The Fight For Peace

By WILLIAM Z. FOSTER

THE PRESIDENTIAL nominees and election platforms issuing from the Democratic and Republican conventions are cut from the same reactionary stuff. Their main aim is to further the war program of American imperialism, in both its foreign and domestic aspects. The differences between the two parties are minor, of a secondary character. Neither of the nominees, Eisenhower or Stevenson, deserves or should get the support of the working class, the Negro people and other democratic elements of the population.



The decisive issue faced by the two capitalist parties in convention was the main question confronting the American people and the world, the matter of war and peace. And both conventions reacted fundamentally in the same way with regard to this vital controlling issue.

The New York Times (July 25), in summing up the foreign policy worked out by the respective conventions correctly stated that "both party platforms agree substantially on the course to be followed in the future." This means that both conventions took all the steps necessary for a continuation and intensification of the aggressive Truman policies of arms race, atombomb diplomacy and anti-Soviet hysteria, policies which have brought the world to its present stage of dangerous tension.

This essential agreement should surprise no one, for the Truman foreign policies, in the main, have been established primarily upon the basis of bipartisan action. On the other questions before the two conventions—prices, taxation, FEPC, Taft-Hartley, etc., the agreements of the two bodies were also more substantial

than their disagreements. This, too, was to be expected. Both parties are controlled by big business and although their demagoguery differs considerably, the realities of their domestic policies, like their foreign policies, do not widely diverge.

THERE IS NO REAL CHOICE for the workers between the two candidates. General Eisenhower, before he got back from Europe, had a big buildup as a progressive, but since he has started campaigning he has demonstrated the nonsense of this. Actually on many questions he has taken a position to the right even of Sen. Taft. He is simply a warmongering reactionary.

Stevenson is not so well known nationally, but from his various statements and activities to date it is clear that he also supports the war line of the Truman administration, which means that of Wall Street. His "progressivism" is not more substantial than was that of Eisenhower. Witness, for example, how his forces at the convention watered down the civil rights plank in the Democratic platform, and also how they protected the Dixiecrat delegations from expulsion.

Stevenson's choice of Sparkman as his running mate was a crass betrayal of the Negro people to the white supremacists and jimcrowers of the South, and not a single labor delegate or Social Democratic politician rose to say a word in protest against it.

The Morgan-Rockefeller-duPont groups are sitting pretty in this election, especially since they defeated Taft in the Republican Party. For they are in control of both parties. They will doubtless put their main support behind Eisenhower (the Republican Party is historically their favorite party), but they also stand to win should Stevenson win. By the same token the workers will lose no matter which of these two candidates is elected.

The Reuther-Murray-ADA crowd are trying to create the

impression that they are gradually transforming the Democratic Party into a people's party, or a reasonable facsimile thereof. But this is not so. That party is fully controlled by the agents of Big Business. Nor are the labor bureaucrats even trying to transform it into a party of peace—which is the sign manual of a true party of the people in this time of war danger. The deplorable fact is that these "labor" elements are as rabid warmongers as even the big capitalists themselves and they have no real differences on this vital score with Eisenhower himself.

THOSE WHO WANT to fight for peace generally have no alternative than to support the national candidates of the Progressive Party, Hallinan and Bass. There will be, here and there, in the old party primaries, local or congressional, occasional candidates supporting a real peace program and these should be given all possible support. But the fact is that in neither the Republican nor Democratic Party is there a substantial opposition group who are actively fighting for peace.

In this crucial election the Progressive Party is voicing the true sentiments of the broad masses—who want none of the war, inflation and reaction that the two big capitalist parties have in store for them.

For the Progressive Party to roll up the biggest possible vote is extremely important, but this is not a situation in which it can hope to elect any large number of candidates. Its chief service in this election will be to awaken the widest possible masses to the grave danger of war. To accomplish this will be an achievement of very great importance.

The candidates of the Progressive Party should be supported not only by individual workers, but by broad peace united fronts, local and if possible national, of workers, farmers, Negroes, professionals and all other elements desirous of guarding world peace.

## How the Mexican Vote Steal Was Pulled Off

By A. B. MACIL

MATAMOROS, Mexico, July 27.—My last story out of Mexico, as I cross the border into the U.S., is that the big fix, by which the Mexican government stole the election for president on July 6, has been surpassed—incredibly as it may seem—in the election for senators on the same date. The official tabulations for the Federal District, just completed, show that the man who was acknowledged even by conservative quarters as having won overwhelmingly and run far ahead of his competitors, has been relegated to seventh place in a field of eight. Naturally he "lost."

The man in question is Alejandro Carrillo. For years he was a prominent figure in the progressive movement as righthand man of Vicente Lombardo Toledano, president of the Confederation of Latin American Workers (CTAL).

In 1946 president Aleman, shortly after he took office, appointed Carrillo general secretary of the Federal District. This is the number 2 job in what is the country's most populous administrative unit

and its economic and political hub: included in the Federal District is Mexico City.

In an office which has traditionally been a royal road not only to political power but to personal loot, Carrillo proved himself scrupulously honest and an outstanding administrator. Moreover, several months ago he resigned in order to campaign for Lombardo Toledano, presidential candidate of the Popular and Communist Parties. When these parties drew up their joint list of congressional candidates, Carrillo was one of their two nominees for senator from the Federal District.

Thanks to the record he made as general secretary of the Federal District, Carrillo received exceptionally broad support. Various businessmen's associations and civic groups endorsed him, and long before the balloting, political despots predicted Carrillo would win hands down.

After the election the rightwing magazine *Todo* and the mass circulation magazine *Hoy* both declared that Carrillo had won over-

whelmingly. On the English page of the ultrareactionary, pro-government newspaper *Excelsior*, which is close to the U.S. embassy, its columnist, Armando Camacho, intimated that if Carrillo were counted out, it would be because of skulduggery.

Well, it's happened. The two "winners" in the Federal District are Jesus Yuren, whom the official counters, by working hard at their multiplication table, credit with 175,626 votes, and Salvador Urbina, 170,869 votes. Both were, of course, candidates of the Revolutionary Institutional Party (PRI), the government's political machine. Far down in seventh place is Carrillo with 36,080.

Yuren is one of the foulest of Mexico's labor racketeers, a man so universally despised that it is believed he was repudiated at the polls as decisively as Carrillo was supported.

Urbina was the chief ornament of the government party's congressional slate. For 12 years president of the Supreme Court, he retired at the beginning of 1952 to

## Press Roundup

THE TIMES is concerned over the "Storm in Egypt" and advises Egypt to follow the lead of Turkey, which, says the Times, has "moved sharply into the modern world and into the fellowship of the free communities."

THE MIRROR is for "Ike," because it's "time for a change."

THE NEWS' John O'Donnell says the coming election campaign will be a duel "tipped with a rose."

THE COMPASS holds that "the best that can be said for the choice of Sparkman is by consideration of the record of Nixon, unrelieved by the slightest concession to the needs and wishes and the aspirations of the common people, whether the field be housing or health education."

THE HERALD TRIBUNE urges hard work on the GOP to take over the South. "There is no denying," claims the H-T, "that the Sparkman nomination, combined with Governor Stevenson's pacifying influence, diminishes the Republicans' chance for as easy sweep below the Mason-Dixon line."

THE JOURNAL-AMERICAN is happy that Averell Harriman proved such a "flop" at the Democratic convention, but warns its readers against attempts by the "left-wing" Democrats to run him against Sen. Irving M. Ives in New York State.

THE POST hopes that Stevenson (Democratic choice for the White House) will be able to raise the campaign above the "dreary precinct level at which men bargain over and trade away other men's freedom to win a political skirmish." It sees Sparkman's nomination as a "symbolic defeat for the cause that means so much to millions at home and abroad." But for all the "defeat" and "symbolism" the Post will throw its support to the Dems.

THE WORLD-TELEGRAM is mad at Egypt's King Farouk on the lam because he was a "discredit to the monarchical system." "A man of stronger character," it blurbs, "in his position might have done much to rehabilitate that system in an area of the world much of which isn't as yet prepared to assume full responsibilities of representative government."

### 90 Sign Brief On Trucks Act

DETROIT.—Additional signers for the Trucks Act amicus brief were released by the Provisional Committee to Defeat the Trucks Act.

They are president Frank Petrill, financial secretary Pete M. Vujnovich and Herman Hook, chairman bargaining committee, General Motors UAW Local 735, Detroit Transmission. Dave Mates, International representative UE also signed. This brings the total to 90 labor leaders who have signed the brief.

## Daily Worker

Published daily except Saturday and Sunday by the Publishers New Press, Inc., 25 E. 12th St., New York 3, N. Y. Telephone AL 4-7564.  
Entered as second class matter Oct. 22, 1947, at the post office at New York, N. Y., under the Act of March 3, 1925.  
SUBSCRIPTION RATES  
(Except Washington, D.C., Canada and Foreign)  
3 mos. 5 mos. 1 year  
Daily Worker & The Worker \$4.75 \$8.25 \$14.00  
Daily Worker \$3.00 5.00 9.00  
The Worker 1.50 2.50 4.50  
(Washington and Bronx)  
Daily Worker & The Worker \$5.25 \$9.00 \$16.00  
Daily Worker \$3.50 6.00 10.00  
The Worker 2.00 3.50 6.00

## Daily Worker

PUBLISHED DAILY EXCEPT SATURDAY  
and SUNDAY BY THE PUBLISHERS NEW  
PRESS, INC., 30 East 12th Street, New  
York 3, N. Y. Telephone: ALgonquin 4-7854.  
Cable Address "Dailywork" New York, N. Y.

President—Joseph Dorman; Secretary-Treasurer—Charles J. Hendley

## THE PRESIDENTIAL SLATES

(Continued from Page 1)

drive against the living standards of the people and the rights of labor and the Negro people and against the Bill of Rights, the people have exactly contrary aims.

Those people who had hoped that the Democratic Party would at least make a strong stand on domestic questions are sadly disappointed. The Democratic Party's support for the war program has dictated a retreat even in lip-service on domestic questions.

The Republican Party platform waxes lyrical over the Taft-Hartley Act. On the other hand, while the Democratic Platform calls for repeal of the notorious act, Stevenson opposes repeal, and his choice for Vice-President, Sparkman, has an abysmal labor record. The Alabama Senator voted AGAINST the wages-hours act and voted FOR Taft-Hartley.

IT IS ON THE CRUCIAL question of civil rights that the convention most dramatically dashed the hopes of those who sought to find a "lesser evil" in the Democratic Party. Not only did the platform retreat on FEPC, as compared with the 1948 program, but the convention chose as presidential nominee a skillful straddler on this issue, a man who says the states should do it, while as governor of Illinois he has prevented his own state from taking such action. And just as Eisenhower chose for his running-mate the fascist-minded Nixon, so Stevenson chose Sparkman, whose position toward the rights of the Negro people stinks to high heaven.

In 1948, Sparkman, who had pretended to be a Roosevelt man, tried to get the Democratic Party to nominate Eisenhower because he could not stomach even Truman's lip-service on anti-lynching, anti-polltax and FEPC legislation. When the party nevertheless nominated Truman, Sparkman aided the ticket of Dixiecrat-lynchers, headed by Thurmond.

No wonder that even such a supporter of the Administration as Rep. Adam Clayton Powell, Jr., says it will be impossible for him to campaign either for Stevenson or for Sparkman and that he will confine his support to local candidates on the ticket!

The rout of the so-called "liberal" forces headed by Harriman and Lehman at the hands of a Stevenson-Dixiecrat combination only underlines the point. As a matter of fact, the Harriman-Lehman group, which itself is thoroughly committed to Wall Street's war program, crumbled so quickly that it appears that their fight was mainly a maneuver in the first place. It seems now that they raised the issue originally so that when they would finally throw their support to Stevenson they would at the same time transfer their "liberal" label to him.

WALL STREET DICTATED its strategy to both conventions. It is now up to the people, especially labor and the Negro voters, to upset that reactionary strategy by every means available.

In the first place, the only national ticket which campaigns four-square for peace, for labor's rights, for Negro rights and for restoration of the Bill of Rights, trampled upon by Democratic and Republican parties alike, is the Progressive Party ticket headed by Vincent Hallinan for President and—significantly—the outstanding Negro woman leader, Mrs. Charlotta Bass, for Vice-President. Every vote for the Progressive ticket will be a blow at Wall Street's plans for war abroad and reaction at home.

At the same time, the people can make themselves felt effectively by rallying to the support of local candidates—whether they are Progressive Party candidates, in these localities where they are running, or independent and coalition candidates—especially representatives of the Negro people.

As for the large number of people who at least at the outset of the campaign will still believe that their place is behind the Democratic ticket despite their deep misgivings, what are they to do? They too can make themselves felt to a degree—by joining with supporters of the Progressive Party in ACTIONS around the issues of peace, labor's rights, Negro rights, for repeal of the Smith and McCarran police-state laws, etc. Through resolutions and delegations to nominees, demanding that every candidate support the people's side on these questions, they can help break through the gag which Wall Street intends to place upon them. In the course of much action, many will undoubtedly come to see the futility of voting for candidates of Wall Street's two parties, and will cast their vote for the Progressive ticket.

Wall Street has said its word. The Republican bosses have said their's. The city machine bosses of the Democratic Party and the Dixiecrats—both open and concealed—have said their's. The last word must now be said by the voters of this country who are determined that our nation will set itself on a course of peace and progress.

## ELECTION ISSUE

Southern Negroes Pledge:  
Moore's Death Not in Vain

By ABNER BERRY

Throughout the Negro ghettos of southern cities are still echoing the Christmas night, 1951, bomb blasts by which Mr. and Mrs. Harry T. Moore were murdered in their Mims, Florida, home by white supremacists.

In most places the double murder was taken by the Negro people as a call to action. Only in Jackson, Miss. were there reports that the Florida incident had been used successfully to intimidate Negroes. In that southern capital, with its lingering jitters of guilt over the legal murder of Willie McGee, the white supremacists launched in the Negro community rumors of similar actions against the NAACP and its leaders.

"We haven't had a meeting of the NAACP branch here," a Jackson Negro businessman confided, "since the Moore bombing, because everybody knew the bombers were aiming at the NAACP, and there were some hints put out that it might not be safe to push the NAACP program here right now."

The same man told me he thought the murder of McGee in Mississippi, and the Martinsville Seven in Virginia, were carried out to "save the Negro from Communists and the left-wing." Any organization which fights for Negro rights, he said, "including the NAACP—and you and me, are thought to be Communists by these white folk here." (This, I thought, approached a connection between the Negroes' freedom fight and the fight for peace, for have not the "white folks" killed millions of Koreans to save them from "Communism"?)

But in the Negro businesses clustered about 16th Street and Fourth Avenue, in Birmingham, posters bearing the likeness of Harry T. Moore announced to passersby "THAT HE SHALL NOT HAVE DIED IN VAIN. Join the NAACP." Identical posters were seen in the Negro communities of Columbia, South Carolina, New Orleans, La., Tallahassee, Florida, Montgomery, Alabama, Houston, Texas, among other cities.

## THE MORRIS CASE

Behind these posters with their eloquent but limited message stand the masses of southern Negroes, whose militancy can hardly be contained within the reformist mold of court plea and legislative lobby. I think one Negro in Houston, Texas, typified this militant mass. He should be known

to all America. His name is Johnnie Lee Morris, now serving a life term in a Texas prison.

Morris, a World War II veteran, came home to Houston from the anti-fascist war with a German bride, Mrs. Christine Morris. In doing this he violated the racist marriage laws of his home state, but he lived quietly with his wife until October, 1951, when he resented an insult from a white man who attempted to make him (Morris) stand toward the rear of a line of passengers boarding a Houston bus. A fight between Morris and the white man ensued which was joined by the bus driver. In the melee the bus driver was killed, his death attributed to a stab wound. Morris, who was unarmed, walked away from the bus knowing nothing of the bus driver's condition.

## BREAK INTO HOME

Months later, cops broke into Morris' home as he slept with his wife, arrested him and charged him with miscegenation, a state crime in Texas. Still later, he was connected with the death of the bus driver through a cap he had left on the bus. He admitted taking part in the fight, but denied that he was armed with a knife and the state was not able to produce a weapon of any sort. The miscegenation charge was dropped after the local NAACP, represented by two Negro attorneys, had announced it would gladly defend Morris and challenge the state's rights to dictate who should marry whom. Morris was charged with murder, but this had to be reduced to a charge which could not have death as a penalty since, without a murder weapon as an exhibit, the original charge could not be proven according to Texas law.

## Mexican Vote

(Continued from Page 4)

spend his declining years in peace. He was thereupon pressured into becoming a candidate for senator to lend some measure of respectability to a slate rather topheavy with crooks, racketeers and ward-healers.

Urbina's campaign certainly was unique. Until five days before the election he had not made a single speech, nor uttered a single word, nor even formally accepted his nomination. Then he blossomed forth with a half-page newspaper ad pleading for votes. The

attorneys, afraid that the presence of the white wife in court would prejudice the judge and jury, asked Mrs. Morris not to attend the trial. Mrs. Morris refused, saying:

"I cannot stay away. I want him to know that I am with him all the time."

She attended the trial daily, sitting in the section of court assigned to Negroes, waving greetings and goodbyes to her husband as he entered and left the room. She shared the hero's spot with her husband in the eyes of the Negroes who have followed the case.

The trial is described as "sensational."

The state with no case against the Negro veteran, thwarted in its attempt to kill Morris, got a conviction. Morris was given a life sentence.

Everyone knows that Morris is serving a prison term for refusing to honor the color code of Texas' racist rulers. All legal steps are being taken and it is sure that the case will eventually reach the U. S. Supreme Court.

In the meantime, the name of Johnnie Lee Morris, one who did not stop fighting for democracy when he discarded his uniform, should be dinned into the ears of every responsible state official in Texas.

In freeing Morris, the Negro people and their supporters can guarantee that the Harry T. Moore's "Shall not have died in vain." For, like Harry T. Moore, Morris staked his life on his belief that he, a Negro, was the equal of every other American. And for that the state of Texas has entombed him alive as an example to others.

figures show he got them from the bosses, if not from the people.

Though no tabulations have yet been issued for the rest of Congress, there are strong indications that not a single opposition candidate for the 158 seats in the lower house and the 61 senatorial seats will be declared elected.

Thus even the token representation previously granted—six in the last congress—will be dispensed with. This brazen concoction of a "ja" legislature—in which collaboration with United States war policy will find no dissenting voice—has caused even Excelsior to express editorial alarm and to urge that something be done to save the

## Schneiderman

(Continued from Page 1)  
conspiracy to advocate violent overthrow of the government was conducted.

"Doesn't the evidence show that the party fought for these things?" He demanded, and he listed a host of admissions wrung from prosecution witnesses that the Communists fought for—

- Unemployment relief and insurance.
- The lives and freedom of the Scottsboro victims.

The party didn't pretend to fight for these things," he said. "It actually did fight for them, regardless of the motives attributed to it. And it wasn't a false front because we never concealed our aim of socialism."

The goal of socialism, he said, was approached in this way:

"Socialism could be achieved only when the majority of the American people wanted it. The majority of the American people did not want it as yet, and therefore socialism was not an immediate issue."

Immediately, with respect to socialism, the party sought to educate the people as to its meaning and desirability, he said.

Schneiderman took on the charge that the party's motives are not altruistic or humanitarian.

"This charge," he said, unconsciously pays a high compliment to the Communist Party because it demands of it a higher standard of judgment than is demanded for other parties."

And he cited the fact that no one expects the Democrats or Republicans to be altruistic or humanitarian, that everyone accepts the fact that these major parties insert or delete platform planks to lure voters.

"Basically," he said, "the Communist Party's fight for the immediate needs of working people flows from the principles of Marxism-Leninism and is an application of these principles."

### THEORETICAL SCOPE

Drawing upon voluminous testimony and books in evidence, Schneiderman sought to convey to the jury something of the richness and scope of Marxist-Leninist theory. Particularly, he tried to drive home the cardinal Marxist principle that Marxism is applied concretely, in accordance with specific, historic circumstances, that what is valid for one situation is not valid for another.

Referring to V. I. Lenin's pamphlet, "What Is To Be Done?" he observed that what was to be done in czarist Russia in 1902 is not what is to be done in the U. S. in 1952.

He said that the lessons of past revolutions, made under different conditions, were not regarded as any blueprint by Communists in the U. S. And he emphasized that under existing circumstances, Communists in the U. S. work for an ultimate democratic transition to socialism "through the free choice of the American people."

Violence was a possibility, but not because Communists advocated it. Communists predicted such a possibility because in past instances privileged ruling classes re-

sorted to violence to thwart the majority will.

He cited the specific example of the slaveowners' rebellion that led to the U. S. Civil War, and the Franco fascist rebellion that upset the democratic government of Spain.

To foresee such a possibility, he declared, was not to advocate it. He said violence could arise in two specific circumstances:

- The attempt of an entrenched autocracy to suppress the majority of the people, as was the case in the French, American and Russian revolutions.
- The use by a democratic government of its legal powers to suppress the illegal violence of a deposed ruling class, opposing fundamental changes desired by the majority.

(Earlier story, on page 2)

## Trial of '15'

(Continued from Page 3)  
old 75-page secret FBI report.

This document, which Matusow said was his "complete report" of his observations in the Communist Party, did not even mention an alleged University Place restaurant meeting at which the witness claimed Perry made a speech.

Matusow's story of Perry telling a group in the restaurant that the "working class led by the Communist Party would have to forcefully overthrow the bourgeoisie in order to set up socialism and the Negro nation, was thus shown to be a fabrication.

### QUOTATION OMITTED

The witness had quoted Johnson as telling a youth meeting they should get into midwest basic industry "so in case of war with the Soviet Union we would have people on our side."

The secret FBI report merely quoted Johnson as urging young workers to enter basic industry.

Assistant Prosecutor David L. Marks argued for nearly two hours in an effort to withhold the damaging sections of the FBI report from the jury.

McTernan argued, the defense had a right to ask the trial judge to examine the statement and "if the court finds it contradicts the witnesses' testimony, it should be turned over to the defense."

Judge Edward J. Dimock, who had read the complete FBI report, noted it contradicted Matusow's testimony. He agreed with McTernan's position and turned the pertinent parts of the document over to the defense to be used in cross-examination.

The secret report also contradicted a story by the witness to the effect that defendant George Blake Charney had told him Puerto Rico could not establish socialism until "we overthrow the bourgeoisie."

The defense lawyer also offered excerpts of Matusow's testimony before the subversive activities control board and the House Un-American Activities Committee, which contradicted his testimony in this trial.

At the opening of the session, Judge Dimock told the government lawyers that when they rest their case he would expect written briefs from them giving a full explanation of how the prosecution claims each of the 15 defendants are connected with the alleged conspiracy.

He added that if, on the other hand, the prosecution claims the defendants are connected, "as a group" with the alleged conspiracy—that is, if the contention is they form a closely knit group of party leaders such as was claimed in the 1948 trial of the 11 National Communist Party board members—he would expect a detailed explanation of this position.

So far, testimony of the government witnesses has made very little mention of the 15 defendants. There has been voluminous reading from Marxist books, pamphlets and indictments identified by the witnesses. But there has been no direct unrefuted evidence offered by the government showing any of the defendants conspired to

teach and advocate violent overthrow of the government, as charged in the indictment.

Matusow will be under re-direct examination when the court reconvenes at 10:30 this morning. It is expected that the fourth government witness will be called to the stand some-time today.

## Negro Demo

(Continued from Page 1)

clared, "Both the Democrats and Republican conventions palliated the South."

Burton had publicly stated he would back Taft. He swung his support to Eisenhower, and he claimed yesterday he did so because Eisenhower told him privately, "I am of the opinion that federal legislation for FEPC with enforcement powers can be enacted if I am elected."

### A PEACE PARTY

Dickerson gave the Progressive Party's unequivocal platform on civil rights and denounced both the Republicans and the Democrats "because neither offers the perspectives of a peaceful world nor of a world where the rights of all peoples are guaranteed."

"Both Presidential candidates believe in the profane doctrine of state rights," Dickerson declared.

As to the vice-presidential candidates, he charged that "the Democrats have a Dixiecrat and the Republicans an unrelenting witch-hunter."

At the meeting which was chaired by the Rev. Maurice Dawkins, assistant pastor of the Community Church, there was a brief period of questions from the audience.

Carl Lawrence, Negro newspaperman and independent Democrat, running for Assembly in the 12 A. D., asked Brown if he wasn't supporting Julius Archibald in the 21st Senatorial District. Brown replied: "I don't think the basis for election should be a man's color or national origin."

Questions put to Burton drew the opinion from him that "a platform doesn't mean a thing. It is the people surrounding it."

In rebutting Brown's rebaiting, Dickerson charged that Brown was of the same stripe as the sinister Joseph McCarthy.

"I think it is a disgrace, an outrage and a disservice to his people for anyone to attempt to silence opposition by name-calling," Dickerson added.

Brown further said that while he didn't like Sparkman he thought the Dixiecrat was better than Nixon.

## Steel

(Continued from Page 3)

company has not yet negotiated the agreement.

Disputes also developed over the Crucible Steel Corp. contract. Full scale production may not be under way at some plants for a week or more, depending on how much time is needed to put furnaces in shape.

A high government spokesman, Economic Stabilizer Putnam, rapped the companies yesterday for getting a \$5.20 a ton price raise but justified granting of the price hike because the companies held a "loaded gun poised at the government's head."

In issuing his bristling statement, Putnam in effect let it leak out that the "exorbitant" price increase was the real ground upon which the strike settlement was reached.

Putnam also noted that the cost of living was at an all-time high, and expressed the hope that the steel raise could be "isolated" so as not to spread its effect to the rest of the economy.

Putnam also noted that the steel industry settled on terms, which it had called "fantastic" four months earlier.



## Olympics

(Continued from Page 1)  
petition.

Led by seven foot Bob Kurland, the U.S. courtsters rolled up a 39-22-halftime lead and maintained their superiority with brilliant play in the second half. At the finish Americans and Russians exchanged friendly handshakes all along the line and posed freely for pictures. A good part of the American superiority was in the accuracy of the big centers, Kurland and Lovellette, hooking in shots. Both teams turned on dazzling fast breaks often to bring cheers from the packed house of 2,500. Coach Womble said it was the Americans' best game so far. Kurland scored 15 and his relief, 6-9 Lovellette, scored 14.

Butkus, a speedy, sharpshooting 6 foot guard, was high for the losers with 16 points, which was also high for the game. The only "incident" came when Kurland dealt out some elbows and Soviet center Korkila smilingly waved an admonishing "No no" finger.

An earlier basketball game was not so friendly. As the game between France and Uruguay ended with the former winning 68-66, three enraged Uruguay players attacked U. S. referee Vincent Farrell and knocked him out. Policemen dragged out the offenders and Olympic officials tonight promised they would be barred from further playing. There was no fighting between the players themselves. Farrell was bruised but not seriously injured.

Dave (Skip) Browning of Dallas, Texas led the sweep in springboard diving for 19 points toward overcoming the Soviet overall team lead which stood at 505 to 376 going into the days' competition. Miller Anderson of Cincinnati was second and Bob Clotworthy of Mountaineer, N. J. was third. Brenner of the Soviet Union finished fifth.

On the water the yacht Llanoria, champion of its 6 meter class in the 1948 Games, won again, and Comex II won the 5.5 meter title for the other American victories of the day.

In the women's 100 meter free style, Hungary's Katalin Szoke won over Johanna Termueller of Holland in a close finish, with Judit Temes of Hungary third. Seventeen year old Joan Alderson of Chicago picked up two points with a fifth place finish.

Continuing Hungary's amazing performances as a strong third place nation, Karoly Takacs, one armed marksman, defend his 1948 Olympic title in silhouette pistol shooting against 57 competitors. Hungarian men and women were prominent among qualifiers in other swimming events. The powerful water polo team, favored for the title, followed its 9-1 beating of Germany with a 5-2 win over the well rated U. S. team. The soccer team routed Sweden 6-0 to reach the finals, where they will face the winners of tomorrow's Yugoslavia-German game.

Josef Holecek Czechoslovakia won the 1,000 meter canoeing title. Italy made it a clean sweep in epee fencing with three titles. A Japanese 800 meter relay swim

## Classified Ads

APARTMENT TO SHARE  
(Manhattan)  
LOVELY room, or apartment to share. Downtown Village area. Phone OR 3-4665 before 9.  
FOR SALE  
(Appliances)  
HAMILTON BEACH VACUUM CLEANER—rated BEST by Independent Consumer Research Org. Reg. \$74.95, Spec. \$49.95. Standard Brand Dist. 143 Fourth Ave. (13th & 14th Sts.) GR 3-7819.  
SERVICES  
(Upholsterers)  
SOFA rewebbed, relined, springs reiled in your home. Reasonable. Furniture repaired, slipcovered, reupholstered. Gen. ready attention, moldings 9-1. ST. 6th 4-7857.  
TRUCKS FOR HIRE  
JIMMY & SONS Moving and Picking Service. City, beach and country. US 4-7707.

team broke the Olympic record in its heat. Per Ostrand of Sweden cracked the 400 meter freestyle mark, with all three Americans qualifying for the finals.

Flyweight Nate Brooks of Cleveland advanced in boxing with a decision over Luukkonen of Finland and featherweight Edson Brown of New York beat Beny Hse of India. Bantamweight Carburzov of the USSR beat Renard of Belgium. The lone KO in the lighter divisions was bantam Niedzwiedski of Poland knocking out Cover of Australia in the 1st. Soviet flyweight Bulakov beat Van Der Zee of Holland.

GOING INTO the final five days the question seemed to be whether the U.S. could pile up enough points in swimming and diving events to overcome the lead. However, as boxing competition began, Soviet athletes gave evidence that there were points coming in that field too.

The final tabulations for the mens' track and field championship showed the U.S. with 235 points, the USSR second with 135. In four events Soviet men finished runners up behind Americans. Soviet women easily won their end of the track and field competition, though the total has not yet come over.

In the Greco-Roman wrestling competition which ended Sunday night, the Soviet Union and Hungary made a near sweep of the honors and the points. The Soviet wrestlers had four gold medals, one second and two thirds, while Hungary had two firsts and a second. In 1947 Sweden defeated the USSR team in Prague, but this time the Swedes finished third.

## Peking

(Continued from Page 1)

the wording of the armistice document for 40 minutes, and adjourned until 11 a.m. tomorrow.

Col. Duncan S. Somerville said today's and tomorrow's staff talks were merely filling in the vacuum created by Gen. Harrison's one-week walkout.

Fighting was limited by weather conditions, it was reported. Six and one half inches of rain has fallen in the last 48 hours, and soldiers were knee deep in trenches, with front line bunkers filled with water.

## Venezuela

(Continued from Page 3)

enough to do anything disapproved by Standard Oil and its kowtowing contemporaries is doubtful. We cling to the hope however, that somewhere in Washington there is a man who will say something. Even a word of sympathy and recognition from the U. S. A., home base of liberty, would give new hope and courage to the brave men who are dying for the cause of liberty in Venezuela."

## Shopper's Guide

Insurance	
CARL BRODSKY	JACK R. BRODSKY
All kinds of insurance including automobile, fire, life, compensation, etc.	
799 Broadway GR 5-3826	
Moving and Storage	
MOVING • STORAGE	
FRANK GIARAMITA	
19 E. 7th St. GR 7-2457	
EFFICIENT • RELIABLE	
Restaurants	
JADE MOUNTAIN	
Air-Conditioned	
197 SECOND AVENUE	
Tel. 15 and 12 Sts. — GR 1-3444	
Quality Chinese Food	
Special Attention to Parties & Banquets	

**Go the Co-op Way**  
**CAMP CARS**  
To: Uthly (Wingdale), Lake land and all camps around  
Sylvan Lake. Daily schedule  
Daily 10:30 a.m.; Friday  
10:30 and 7 p.m.; Sunday  
9 a.m. 1:30 p.m. 4:45 p.m.  
635 Allerton Ave.  
For reservations call:  
OL 5-7823

A jobber offered me \$350.00 to take the balance of my fine cottons off my hands. This lot cost me \$1,500. I will dispose of it to you for \$500. Your \$5 or \$10 purchase will therefore have a retail value of from \$20 to \$40. A bargain for this year or next. All will go. Open Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday ONLY—all day, after that closed during August.  
Doretta Tarmon, 799 B'way Room 206 (cor. 11th St.)

# Soviet Union Honors a Great American Writer

The complete works of Theodore Dreiser are being published in the Soviet Union in an edition of 75,000 copies it was announced last week by Moscow Radio. This will be the first complete edition in the world of Dreiser's books which include the following:

Sister Carrie, Jennie Gerhardt, The Genius, The Titan, The Financier, The Stoic, An American Tragedy, The Bulwark, Hoosier Holiday, A Book About Myself, Hand of the Potter, Free and Other Stories, Twelve Men, A Gallery of Women, Color of a Great City, A Traveler at Forty.

Also Plays of the Natural and Supernatural, Hey Rub-A-Dub-Dub, Moods-Cadenes and Declined, Dreiser Looks at Russia, The Aspirant, My City, Fine Furniture, Dawn, Tragic America, America Is Worth Saving.

Dreiser's books are extremely popular in the USSR. In recent years 17 of his works were published in the Soviet Union in 38 editions totalling nearly 500,000 copies. They have been translated not only into Russian but into most of the other languages of the peoples of the USSR.

Sister Carrie was published in the Lithuanian language in 1941. Color of a Great City was published in the Georgian language.

Dreiser's short stories were published in Ukrainian and in the Uzbek language.

It is significant that even during the war against Hitler fascism the State Literray Publishing House (Moscow) published Dreiser's 'The



THEODORE DREISER

Financier' in an edition of 25,000 copies.

The Moscow journalist M. Ostrovsky once said that "to the Soviet reading public, Dreiser was not only one of America's most talented writers but also an old friend of the Soviet Union."

"When news of his death reached us," Ostrovsky said, "the Central Library of Foreign Literature wanted to arrange in exhibit of his books, but all available copies were loaned out to readers."

"We seldom ever have any of his work on our shelves, the library told me. They are always reserved in advance, and the largest number of his admirers were found among Soviet students and engineers. At our branch libraries in Moscow, the Stalin auto plant, the ball bearing, electrical equipment

and other plants, subscribers reserve Dreiser's books several weeks in advance."

In a reading hall where books are not issued to subscribers, Ostrovsky did find an exhibit of Dreiser's works in Russian, English, French, Italian and other languages. There he found Red Army Lieutenant Vassili Prokhorov reading 'An American Tragedy' in English. The lieutenant said: "We appreciate Dreiser as an old friend of the Soviet Union. I remember, for instance, during the war when I was editor of a regimental paper, I quoted Dreiser in an issue dedicated to Lenin's death. Dreiser's statement was something like this: 'The Russian people freed by Lenin will never permit anyone to convert them into slaves again. They will fight, inspired by Lenin's spirit.'"

Dreiser (Ostrovsky pointed out), "with the deep insight of a true artist, saw the cultural and economic progress of the USSR, the greatness of the constructive energy of the Soviet working people. The role played by the USSR in the defeat of German fascism and Japanese imperialism has fully justified Dreiser's faith in the land of socialism."

Other American writers whose books are widely circulated in the Soviet Union are Jack London, Mark Twain, Walt Whitman, O. Henry, Bret Harte, Howard Fast. The best seller is Jack London, with 12,500,000 copies. Mark Twain is next with nearly 5,000,000.

## SEAN O'CASEY, IRISH PLAYWRIGHT SENDS A MESSAGE FOR PEACE

SAN FRANCISCO, July 28.—Sean O'Casey, Irish playwright, has sent a message for the Friendship Book soon to be published by the American-Russian Institute in San Francisco.

"Your great people hadn't the war outside their doorsteps," writes O'Casey. "We had, and in our houses too. We know what war is too well. We want no more of it; and I, for one, don't believe the British people will stand for another one. . . . Many, millions maybe, would fall; and to me, the death of a young man or woman, before he or she has had the time to give all he or she had to life, is an abomination in the sight of the Lord and of men." And he concludes, "For Peace then, and Friendship, too, among all nations; and now, in this accepted time, peace with, and friendship for, the Soviet Union."

Students, housewives, trade unionists, business and professional people from 20 states have already sent messages to be published in the Friendship Book.

Letters received testify to the widespread desire of the American people for a world of peace and friendship between nations, the Institute states.

"For the first time in history," writes a student from Northwestern University in Illinois, "it lies within the power of the young men and women of the world to reach out to each other, to become friends, to proclaim peace and human dignity for all peoples."

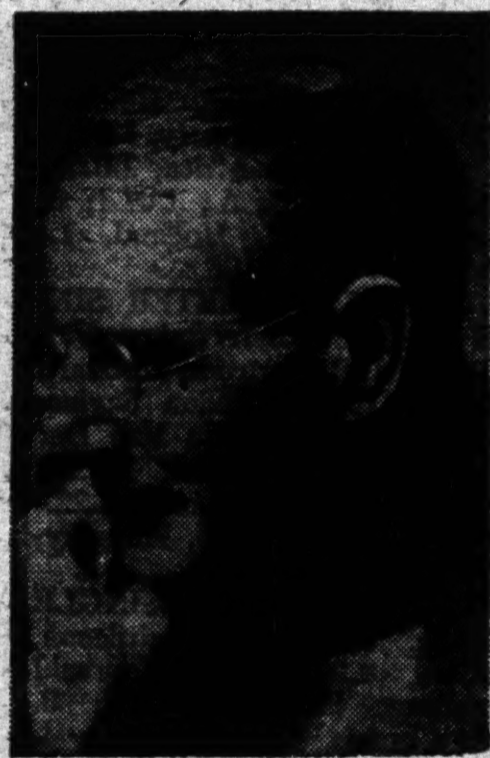
An Episcopal clergyman from New York writes, "It is with great

pleasure that I join with the many other advocates and workers for world peace, and as a necessary element in that achievement, for American-Soviet friendship."

Children are also expressing their devotion to peace in the Friendship Book. "If we didn't have to spend money for big battleships, we could have big playgrounds for children," writes a nine-year old New Yorker.

A Chicago boy, age 10, wants "to be a doctor when I grow up. If there will be a war, my ambition won't come true. So I hope there will not be fighting between the two biggest countries."

Friendship Book messages, the Institute says, should be mailed to the American - Russian Institute, 101 Post St., San Francisco, 8.



SEAN O'CASEY

## UE Asks Plants Under Contract To Increase Pension Payments

Industrial plants throughout the nation have been urged by the United Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers, UE, "to protect the living standards of its retired pensioners by increasing their pension." In communications to the General Electric Co., Westinghouse Electric Corp., and some 1,000 other companies under contract with UE, UE states that "Congress has just enacted into law H.R. 7800 which increases primary pensions under the Social Security Act from \$5 to \$8.60 a month."

"The purpose of this increase," says the UE letter, "is to compensate pensioners in part for the increased cost of living. This increased social security is to be paid for out of the surplus created by present social security taxes levied on workers and employers. Pension Plan."

"The UE negotiated agreements with many companies which provide for minimum pensions of \$100 to \$125 a month, inclusive of social security, as a step toward providing a minimum adequate pension for retired workers. Since then, as Congress has recognized, pensioners have been adversely affected as a result of rapidly rising living costs."

"We urge, therefore, that the companies protect the living standards of their retired pensioners by increasing the pension in the amount of the increase in social security."

"Even with this increase the Pension Plan still falls short of meeting the actual needs of retired pensioners. We expect to put before you in the near future our proposals for amendments in the Pension Plan."

## on the scoreboard— by lester rodney

From British Writer at Helsinki . . .

(We think our readers will be interested in these notes from Helsinki by Armour Milne, who is reporting the Olympic Games for the London Daily Worker.)

By ARMOUR MILNE

HELSINKI.

The success story of the Olympics is the story of the first ever husband and wife double—or, to be strictly accurate, treble—win by the Zatopeks, Emil and Dana. (Ed Note—To be even more accurate, that now becomes a quadruple after Emil's sensational marathon victory Sunday, which happened after this was written by Milne.)

The day before the Olympics opened in Helsinki, Dana and Emil presented me with a photograph of the two of them taken the day before in the Olympic Village. Below the picture are the words, "To Comrade Armour Milne. Remember the Olympic Games, Helsinki, 1952." And the two signatures Emil Zatopek and Dana Zatopekova now represent three Olympic Gold Medals and three Olympic records! (Ed Note—make that four of each now.)

At last Dana has an answer to the question: "What does it feel like to be the wife of an Olympic champion?" Her answer: "Go put the question to Emil, brother. Ask him what it feels like to be the husband of an Olympic champion."

Emil and Dana are two modest people who in their triumph are proud of the fact that they represent a workers' country where more and more there is opportunity for all to train and compete in the wide mass field of popular sport in a people's democracy.

His triumph in the 5,000 meters was a typical triumph of determination. Emil just wouldn't be beaten, and the man who lost the Olympic 5,000 meters in London in 1948 because, as he admitted afterward, he was a bad tactician, this time proved to be a master tactician. Of all the sprints he let loose in the course of the race, the most powerful punch of all he held back to the last hundred yards when it seemed that he had been eliminated.

Just as at the 1948 Olympics, Zatopek has been the outstanding athlete in the games, not only by his extraordinary ability as a runner, but also because of his personality on and off the track. He is a man who wins thousands of admirers wherever and whenever he runs. And he certainly has reached a new peak of popularity.

(Ed Note: To give you an idea of what kind of popularity Zatopek has captured, here is a paragraph from yesterday's New York Times story from Helsinki by Allison Danzig: "When Zatopek came through the tunnel into the stadium, two and a half minutes before his nearest rival, 70,000 people, among whom was the Duke of Edinburgh, cheered his every step around the track. As he dashed across the finish line, fresh enough apparently to have been able to go on for another 10 miles . . . the multitude stood and broke into a frenzied roar of adulation. Rejecting the blanket that was thrown around his shoulders and swiftly changing his shirt, he received his gold medal in the victory ceremony and then circled the track to a continuous ovation surpassing all others of the games.")

DESPITE THE scarcely veiled hostility of some officials and newspapermen attending the games, one can sense a growing respect for the Soviet athletes among the athletes of the other nations and the fans.

The behavior of the Soviet athletes is exemplary. In victory and in defeat they are calm, dignified and correct. They have had quite a number of defeats along with their victories, especially in men's track and field where the Americans have had their usual share of well merited successes.

There have been some attempts to ignore all other sports in speaking of the Games' unofficial championship to make the track and field seem like the whole games. But there are 16 other major sports in the whole Games program and the unofficial championship of the nations must be decided on point scores in an orthodox way in all the 17 sports, not just one or two of them.

(Ed Note: Taken as a separate unit, in men's track and field the U. S. won that sport's championship by a good margin with the Soviet Union, well ahead of the rest of the field, second. In women's track and field the Soviet women were the runaway winners with Australia second.)

The triumph of the Soviet gymnasts has been one of the epics of these games, but has been decided by relatively small crowds of around 1,000, all that can jam into the small hall. These sweeping Soviet wins, while pushed into the background by some writers, are well appreciated in Europe where there is keen interest in gymnastics.

The defeat of the Soviet football team by Yugoslavia was a surprise to many, since Soviet football has proved itself best in Europe. It has provided a lesson for the Soviet football authorities. They now realize it would have been better to have put an entire club side on the field rather than the mixture such as this is, one which had no opportunity to play together as a team before taking part in the games.

TOMORROW (SUNDAY) will see the end of the track and field events and those who have pretended that this is all will have to "explain" another week of competition in which interest will switch to boxing, swimming and cycling, to name the three most popular sports yet to be decided.

The boxing enthusiasts are getting particularly keyed up, for they are going to have their first experience of seeing Soviet boxers in action in open competition. Finnish fight fans are already talking of the USSR as the premier boxing nation, for they have had visits from Soviet international teams which have beaten all others. The Soviet people here are making no prophecies in boxing. They say simply "We ought to do well in boxing."

Next to the United States, Hungary is regarded as the outstanding swimming nation, and will do extremely well in fencing as well. (Ed. Note: Hungary also is right up in the running for the soccer football title, favored in water polo, and has some highly touted boxers.) Britain, Italy and Australia are considered the leading cycling nations.

In the coming week the great battle for Olympic point supremacy is likely to be sustained right to the very end between the US and USSR with Hungary in third playing a very prominent part.

PATRIOT FIGHTER FOR FREEDOM  
**TARAS SHEVCHENKO**  
IN MAGNIFICENT COLOR JULY 29, 1952  
STANLEY GARDNER

# UAW Region Runs Parley on FEP Problems

OTTAWA, Ill.—A two-day conference here last week-end on the work of the UAW-CIO Fair Practices Committees in this region revealed a vigorous grappling with the problem of jimcrow by a number of locals.

While the parley centered around shop struggles, UAW Secretary-Treasurer Emil Mazey stressed political action as "the guarantor of what we win in the shops."

Mazey had high praise for the Canadian Commonwealth Federation which he termed a "socialist" political party. On questioning by delegates on labor's political role and the need for a third party, Mazey declared, however, that labor is "not ready yet" for such action.

THE UAW LEADER centered his main fire against the Republican Party, softened his criticism of the Democrats. He added that it is possible for labor to run and support independent candidates "in some places."

While the main discussion stressed the fight against jimcrow, Ralph Robinson, Regional Fair Practices Chairman, pointed also to growing discrimination against women workers. He cited examples of women losing their jobs and their seniority when they marry.

Gene Richards, of the GM Electromotive plant at LaGrange, reported that the main problem in Local 719 is breaking through the "lily white" barriers in the skilled trades and maintenance jobs.

He pointed out that there are certain features in the GM five-year contract which hamper the fight, adding that if the UAW model anti-discrimination clause could be negotiated in the next GM master agreement, the locals would find easier going.

IN THEIR REPORT on conditions in the Caterpillar plant in Peoria, Local 794 President Tom Jackson and committee member Anna Steely said that they were confronted with stubborn racist attitudes by the company in hiring and upgrading policies. They also pointed out that restaurants and taverns adjacent to the plants refuse to serve Negroes.

The Rockford delegation also told of Negroes being served in the restaurants in paper bags.

The parley, called by Regional Director Greathouse, brought together about 100 delegates, slightly more Negro than white. There were about 20 women delegates.

They heard the story of outstanding gains made in Local 898 at the John Deere plant in Waterloo, Ia., reported by Tommy Norman.

THE REPORT of Earl Abel, delegate from the Amalgamated Local 453 in Chicago was highlighted by a union victory at the National Malleable plant in Melrose Park. After the union had put up a strong fight for the upgrading of a Negro worker into the skilled trades, the company hired a new Negro worker as a millwright.

Anti-union elements in the plant threatened to walk off the job unless the Negro worker was dismissed. The local shop committee forced the company to stand pat and to let three of the protesting employees quit. Among those who volunteered to work with the Negro millwright, according to Abel, was a white worker who recently came from Macon, Ga.

THE LOCAL 8 delegation from the International Harvester Melrose

Park plant spoke on problems of upgrading into the skilled trades and the discriminatory housing and eating facilities near the plant. The delegation included Local President Ray Cluts, Joe McKinney and Norman Roth.

Roth also reported on a case of police brutality against a Local 6 member who was arrested on frame-up charges and beaten by the police. He was later acquitted in court although no charges were lodged against the police.

Robinson, who chaired the meeting, urged Local 453 and Local 6 and others having membership in the Melrose Park area to work together to break down discrimination in the community.

JAMES HAMBY, president of Local 551 at the Ford assembly plant in Hegewisch, reported the local's success in winning jobs for Negroes in all departments and classifications.

"In 1941, six Negroes were hired pushing brooms," he said, "Today, one third of the work force are Negroes."

Th Ford aircraft assembly plant Local 441 reported that a vigorous fight was being made against the hiring of Negroes on "a quota system."

## Brighton Rally To Honor Women Defendants

Four women defendants in the Smith Act trial at Foley Square will be the guests of honor at a meeting Aug. 9 in the Brighton Beach Center, 3200 Coney Island Ave., sponsored by the Citizens Emergency Defense Committee. The meeting will feature portions of a new dramatic play by Alice Childress and recitations by Beulah Richardson.

Elizabeth Curley Flynn, Claudia Jones, Betty Gannett will be present while Marion Bachrach, now in the hospital recuperating from a serious operation, will send greetings.

Miss Halois Moorehead, a leader in the Women for Peace, will be among the speakers.

Admission is \$1.25. Proceeds will go to the CEDC to help defray legal expenses for the 15 Smith Act defendants.

## Farouk Due to Arrive at Capri

CAPRI, Italy, July 28.—Port authorities said ex-King Farouk of Egypt is expected to arrive at this resort island soon abroad the royal yacht Mahrussa to begin his exile.

Press dispatches published in Cairo said Farouk was believed to have taken a quantity of gold with him. Associates in Egypt said Farouk has \$10,000,000 on deposit in American banks and even more in Swiss, Italian and British banks.

## UE Women's Parley Held

FORT WAYNE, Ind.—The independent United Electrical Workers District 9 held its first Women's Conference last month, attended by delegates from Michigan and Indiana. Delegates adopted a fighting program to eliminate discrimination against women in UE shops.

## Harrisiades' Bail Fight Held Vital to All

"The American right to bail is in severe jeopardy," declared Abner Green, executive secretary of the American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born, in commenting on the fact that Peter Harrisiades, denied bail, has been held on Ellis Island for two months while legal steps to prevent his deportation to Greece are under way.

"Denial of bail to Harrisiades," said Green, "is more than a hardship on him, his wife and two children. It becomes a threat to the whole of the American people. For if the Attorney General can arbitrarily deny bail in this instance, the bitter truth is that the Attorney General can decree 'no bail' in others."

## Sen. McMahon Dies of Cancer

WASHINGTON, July 28.—Sen. Brian McMahon (D-Conn) died today of cancer. Sen. McMahon was chairman of the joint Congressional committee on atomic energy. He was 48 years old. He succumbed at Georgetown Hospital at 11:10 a.m. after an illness of four weeks.

Rep. Carl T. Durham (D-NC) will be acting chairman of the atomic energy committee.

## Olympic Finals

MEN'S SPRINGBOARD DIVING: 1, Browning U.S.A., 205.29; 2, Anderson, U. S. A., 188.84; 3, Clotworthy, U. S. A., 184.92; 4, Capilla, Mexico, 178.33; 5, Brenner, Russia, 165.63; 6, Busin, Brazil, 155.91.

MEN'S 1,000 METERS CANADIAN SINGLES CANOEING: 1, Joseph Holecek, Czechoslovakia, 4:56.3; 2, Janos Parti, Hungary, 5:03.5; 3, Olavi Ojanpera, Finland, 5:08.5; 4, Frank B. Havens, U. S. A., 5:13.7; 5, Intemar Anderson, Sweden, 5:15.0; 6, Rwigmberkhan, Germany, 5:22.8.

WOMEN'S 100 METERS FREESTYLE: 1, Szoke, Hungary, 1:08.8; 2, Termuelen, Holland, 1:07.0; 3, Temes, Hungary, 1:07.1; 4, Harrison, South Africa, 1:07.1; 5, Alderson, U. S. A., 1:07.1; 6, Hying-Schumacher, Holland, 1:07.3.

WOMEN'S 500 METER SINGLE KAYAK: 1, Sylvi Saimo, Finland, 2:18.4; 2, Gertrude Liebhart, Austria, 2:18.8; 3, Nina Savina, Russia, 2:21.6; 4, Alida Van Der Anker-Doedens, Holland, 2:22.3; 5, Bodil Svendsen, Denmark, 2:22.7; 6, Cecilia Hartmann, Hungary, 2:23.0.

MEN'S 1,000 METER SINGLE KAYAK: 1, Gert Fredriksson, Sweden, 4:07.0; 2, Thorvald Stromberg, Finland, 4:09.7; 3, Louis Gantois, France, 4:20.1; 4, William Van Der Kroft, Holland, 4:20.8; 5, M. Miltenberger, Germany, 4:21.6; 6, Lubomir Vamba, Czechoslovakia, 4:24.0.

MEN'S 1,000 METERS DOUBLE KAYAK: 1, Kurt Wires and Yrjö Hietanen, Finland, 3:51.1; 2, Lars Classer and Ingemar Hedberg, Sweden, 3:51.1; 3, Max Raub and Herbert Widemann, Austria, 3:51.4; 4, Gersmidt and M. Moeller, Germany, 3:51.8; 5, Mathiesen and K. Oestby, Norway, 3:54.7; 6, M. Craffen and M. Renaud, France, 3:55.1.

SHOOTING: SILHOUETTE, FINAL STANDING 1, Takacs, Hungary, 60/579; 2, Kun, Hungary, 60/578; 3, Lichiardopol, Romania, 60/578; 4, Valiente, Argentina, 60/577; 5, Linosvuo, Finland, 60/577; 6, Calcai, Romania, 60/575.

MEN'S 1,000 METERS CANADIAN DOUBLES: 1, Bent Rasch and Finn Haunstoft, Denmark, 4:38.3; 2, J. Brzak and B. Kudrna, Czechoslovakia, 4:42.9; 3, E. Drews and W. Soltan, Germany, 4:48.3; 4, G. Dransart and A. Loreau, France, 4:48.6; 5, I. Bodor and J. Tuza, Hungary, 4:51.9; 6, K. Liebhart and E. Lulla, Austria, 4:55.8.

## 1,200 AT BRITISH RALLY HIT 20-YEAR NELSON SENTENCE

LONDON, July 28.—Twelve hundred men and women protested the savage 20-year sentence given Steve Nelson in Pittsburgh, Pa., at a mass meeting in Essex near London last night. The crowd sent a wire of solidarity to Nelson and another cable to Gov. John S. Fine of Pennsylvania demanding Nelson's immediate release.

"We remember Sacco and Vanzetti," said a resolution adopted at the meeting.

## DA SILVA, CARNOVSKY IN ASPREVUE THIS THURSDAY

Howard Da Silva and Morris Carnovsky of the Actor's Concert Theatre, currently touring in works by Mark Twain, Sholem Aleichem and Moliere, will appear in the new "ASPREVUE" on "Peace, Politics and Presidential Candidates" being presented by the National Council of the Arts, Sciences and Professions. Specially written songs and sketches will be given first performance at air-cooled Carnegie Hall this Thursday.

Other participants are Elliott

Sullivan, seen on Broadway in "Brigadoon" and "The Victim"; Adelaide Bean, whose most recent appearances have been on television; Laura Duncan, singer; Alan Booth, concert pianist, and Will Lee.

I. F. Stone, columnist for the Compass, who will give a first-hand account of "The Chicago Conventions and Peace." Julius Emspak, secretary-treasurer of the United Electrical Union, will speak on "Labor's Stake in the Elections." Sidney Roger, California radio commentator, will also speak.

Tickets, at \$1.20, are on sale at the office of the National Council of ASP, 49 W. 44 St., MU 7-2161.

## Brochure Issued on Roosevelt Ward

The Committee to Defend Roosevelt Ward, Jr., 23 W. 26 St., has issued a four-page brochure which proves the frameup character of the three-year sentence imposed upon this outstanding Negro youth leader. It is called "3 YEARS-FOR SPEAKING UP." Price of the brochure is \$2.25 per hundred.

## Coming Wednesday

How Patterson, N. J., citizens have united to win the right to swim for 10,000 Negroes. Read Abner W. Berry's story in tomorrow's Daily Worker.

## Killings Amuse Cops - NAACP; Not Enough Shooting - Police

IN ADDITION to the shootings and killings listed in the Pennsylvania Worker last week, the NAACP drew attention to two recent near-killings of teen agers by police.

In one case an officer shot at a teen-ager, then laughed after catching the youth in the 1300 block of Lombard St., before releasing his prisoner and walking away.

In another case, the NAACP said police charged in with drawn guns to break up a dice game at 15th and South Sts.

"We hope," Charles A. Shroter, NAACP executive secretary wrote to Police Commissioner Thomas Gibbons, "that you will have police desist from a practice which wantonly endangers the lives of citizens and certainly does not contribute to better racial understanding."

IN GIBBONS'S absence, Kitchenman replied with his attempt to whitewash the recent police shootings and killings.

Meanwhile, it was learned that two impartial witnesses to the killings of Lonnie Church by bandit patrolman John Flaherty, June 27, have not as yet been called into the investigation of this murder.

Church was the third Negro murdered, and the sixth to be shot by police in recent months.

KITCHENMAN'S REPLY to the NAACP, which was reported to be arousing indignation in Negro and liberal circles, stated that the complaint had been passed over to "Chief Inspector George J. Kronbar with instructions to thoroughly, carefully and forcefully discuss the matter with the command personnel of the Police Department to point out the serious-

ness of the promiscuous use of firearms."

Meanwhile, no arrests have been reported in the Klan demonstration last June 21, and no policeman has been punished for any of the police shootings and killings since last November's election.

PHILADELPHIA.—In answering a charge by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People that shooting Negroes amuses police, Acting Commissioner Herbert J. Kitchenman has tried to justify the recent wave of police killings here.

The NAACP's charge that "some policemen seem to get amusement out of shooting Negroes" brought a reply from Kitchenman that the complaint would be "discussed," and adding:

"I do feel, and feel sure that you will agree, however, that too many policemen have lost their lives in not drawing their service revolvers soon enough. It is difficult to state when to, and when not to, draw firearms."

## Gough to Perform At Charney Tribute

Lloyd Gough, actor and humorist, will be one of the featured stars at the Aug. 5 tribute to George Blake Charney, a defendant in the New York Smith Act trial.

Gough will present his satirical sketches in the air-conditioned Carnival Room, Hotel Capitol, 51 St. and 8th Ave at 8 p.m.

Other entertainers will be Laura Duncan, singer, and Asadata Tafari and his African dance group. Admission to the meeting, sponsored by the Manhattan Civil Rights Congress and the Citizens Emergency Defense Committee, is \$1.

AUG. 5

**CULTURAL PROGRAM**  
in TRIBUTE to  
**George Blake Charney**  
at HOTEL CAPITOL  
51st St. and 8th Ave.  
Air Conditioned